The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY

VOL. III. NO. 93 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1915. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
24th April	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000		
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000		
22nd "	Palsetie	6000	Maloja	12500
29 "	Kashmir	6000		
5th June	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
12th "	Arabia	8000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11000		
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th "	Persia	8000		
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Caledonia	8000		
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bangkok Maru	H. Nomura	5848	11th April	23rd April
Kinin Maru	S Tsuda	3801	25th April	7th May
Ryo Maru	K. Okamoto	4320	3rd May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

R. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid ..... Rs 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK DRIVING
ACCIDENT ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSS.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	---
City of Calcutta	7636	---	22nd May
City of Sparta	5415	---	12th June
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	---
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	---

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	---	999	---	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"DUMRA," 1,695, Thursday, 22nd April 9 a.m. §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday 23rd April †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185 Monday, 26th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 22nd April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S S "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Thursday, 29th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on or about 22nd April, via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

20th April, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mukden (Fengtien)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough don't let it wear you out, Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and allay the irritation.

27

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
"S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C. 4

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you. 180—3

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 882

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 427

WANTED.

WANTED to sub let office-room, Hornby Road, all day except 4 to 6 p.m. Apply to box No. 303 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 424

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED to rent BUNGALOW or Flat with five bedrooms or more, must be cool, airy, electric fitted in decent locality, preferably at Marine Lines, Nepean Sea Road, or Queen's Road, rent no consideration. Apply to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 417

WANTED urgently OLD MOSQUITO CURTAIN and LINEN for troops in Persia and E. Africa. Repairs undertaken free of cost by
M. CARTWRIGHT.
Secretary, Ladies' Depot,
163 Anantapur.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.—Wanted an experienced DRAUGHTSMAN, used to Railway Carriage and Wagon work. Pay Rs. 60. Apply LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow. 402

WANTED—An experienced Lady Assistant Surgeon for Female Hospital, Lyallpur. Pay Rs. 200-20-300. House free. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to SECRETARY, DISTRICT BOARD, Lyallpur, Punjab, not later than 15th May, 1915. 193

WANTED a TEACHER, preferably a B.Sc., to teach Science in the A. S. Desai High School, Malwan. Pay up to Rs. 60. Post temporary for ten months, with some prospects of permanence to a really deserving man. Apply—
J. A MADAN, I.C.S.,
President,
A. S. Desai High School Committee,
194 Malwan.

THERE are seven VACANCIES for European or Anglo-Indians to be trained as SIGNALLERS for service in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.
Candidates must be not less than 16 or more than 19 years of age.
Further particulars will be given on application to the undersigned.
E. E. GUNTER,
164 Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.—WANTED a BUILDING INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 75 rising by Rs. 3 per annum to Rs. 90.
The duties of the Building Inspector will be to assist the Engineer in reporting on plans submitted by private owners and in the control of their erection in accordance with the Bye-laws.
He must thoroughly understand building plans, Municipal Eye-laws, and be able to write reports intelligently in English. Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications to be submitted not later than the 30th April, 1915.
MEASHAM LEA, A. M. Inst. C. E.
Chief Officer and Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Karachi, 13th April, 1915
162

WANTED.

WANTED.—In the vicinity of Parsee Bazar, during office hours only, accommodation for a small motor car. Apply stating locality and rent to Box No. 302 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 423

CHEMIST ASSISTANT.—WANTED a EUROPEAN CHEMIST ASSISTANT, fully qualified. Good salesman essential. Apply with full particulars of experience to R. SCOTT THOMSON & Co., Calcutta. 160

WANTED.—GRADUATES of the Bombay Veterinary College, for the subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
(Sd.) G. K. WALKER,
Major, C.I.E.,
Superintendent, C. V. D.,
415 Bombay Presidency, Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF KEDAH.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—WANTED at once an ASSISTANT ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN with experience in the preparation of Plans for large Public buildings.
Salary $70 per mensem, rising to $95 by triennial increments of $12.50 per mensem. One Straits dollar is equivalent to Rs. 1-3/4.
The appointment is pensionable.
Applicants who must speak English and be expert draughtsmen with a sound knowledge of Building constructions, should send specimens of their work vouched for by a principal together with full particulars of age, nationality, and experience, accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
Alor Star, Kedah, Malay Peninsula.
167

FOR SALE.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, noted for Genuine Statements, Quick Settlement and Prompt Payment. 336

A NEW DOCTOR'S BROUGHAM for sale by Messrs. Morgan & Co., London. For price and particulars apply to Box No. 517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 160

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Appiy to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE—RALLI CART, HALF SHAFTS, BICYCLE WHEELS with lamps. Built to order. Cost 1100, priced law to effect quick sale as owner has left for England. Apply PLATEL, 15, Waudby Road. 425

TO BE LET

BUNGALOW, at Lonavla, to let for Hindus only. Apply PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS, Bombay. 386

TO LET.—For Parsis only at Murzban Road, 1st floor of Contractor's Building, electric lights and fans, from 1st May. 217

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO BE LET, a very convenient BUNGLOW, at the end of the Gamdevi Road, opposite Sir D. M. Petit's Bungalow, Girgaum. 419

SMART SHIGRAM with fast Arab horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to J. B. MISTRY c/o Central Bank Ltd., Alice Building, Fort. 182

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

TO LET—Large cool well furnished room with south verandah, good bathroom attached, with board for 2 chums or married couple Rs. 130 each. E. L. Fan and Lift; also small room for one with board Rs. 125. Private family. Wodehouse road. Apply to Box No. 510 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100A

TO LET.—A NICE AIRY FLAT. From 1st June, with 3 good bed-rooms, (2 facing the sea), large dining and drawing room, 2 Bath rooms hot and cold water laid on and 2 W. C's. all tiled floors. Furniture can be taken if required cheap. Apply "A B" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 426

TO LET.—SPLENDID UPPER FLAT well furnished, for 12 months. Five spacious and cool rooms with large verandahs, and modern conveniences. Open to west, north and east. Colaba Reclamation, close sea. Moderate rental for suitable tenant. Apply to Box No. 295, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 397

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2892, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona. 414

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the following pearls pledged with the above Bank are to be sold. Intending purchasers are required to send in their sealed tenders for each lot separately on or before the 24th day of April, 1915. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned in his office at 3-30 o'clock on 26th April, 1915, when also the reserve bids kept for each lot of pearl will be opened.
Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent which will be returned in full if the tender is not accepted. The deposit will be applied towards the loss, if any, sustained on resale on purchaser's account if the tenderers, whose tenders have been accepted, do not pay off the balance of purchase money and take delivery of the pearls within a week of their receiving intimation that their tender has been accepted.
Subject to the reserve bid as aforesaid the highest tender will be accepted.
The successful tenderers will be informed immediately that their tenders have been accepted and will be required to have the pearls weighed at the Dharamnakanta (public charity scale) and pay off the balance of purchase money.
Printed forms for tender will be supplied on application at the Bank Office.
The rate per Poona Chow offered in the tender should be net to seller, i. e. free of any charges, discounts etc., whatsoever, which will be borne by the purchasers.
The above pearls are open for inspection to intending purchasers at the Bank premises between 12 to 4 p.m. on week days.

ON ACCOUNT OF A. A. R. EBRAHIM.

1. Jivan pearls, Chows 690 or thereabout.
2. Pearls, Chows 6,000 or thereabout.

ON ACCOUNT OF TULLOCKCHAND JHAVERCHAND.

3. Fine Jivan pearls, about Carats 1,192 or thereabout, original No. 146.
4 One Majia pearl, Chows 16 or thereabout, original No. 150.
5. One Golvo pearl, Chows 14 or thereabout, original No. 151.
6. One pair fine pearls, Chows 14 or thereabout, original No. 165.
7. One Drop pearl, Chows 25 or thereabout, original No. 167.
8. Coloured Buttons, Carats 536 or thereabout, original No. 168.
9. Coloured Buttons, Carats 345 or thereabout, original No. 170.
10. Button pearls, Chows 150 or thereabout, original No. 175.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Official Liquidator.
364

WANTED.

MANAGING AGENT.

WORKING CAPITAL REQUIRED ABOUT 3 LAKHS OF RUPEES
for
THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, Broach. Ordinary shares 9 Lakhs of Rupees, 7 per cent. preference. Shares 3 Lakhs of Rupees. Paid up Capital Ten Lakhs. Balance not subscribed. Contains up-to-date Machinery of 24,420 spindles and 232 Looms for preparing Finer Counts of Yarn from 40s. to 100s, and for manufacturing finer cloth.
Applications should be sent before the 25th April to the Board of Directors quoting rate of Interest and also required Remuneration through Rao Sahib Ambashankar Uttamram Majmi, Broach.
By order
V. MANICKVELU MOODALIAR,
Manager.
The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., Broach.
15th April, 1915. 370.

PHILLIPS AND CO. LTD,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
314, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED with accuracy and despatch under highly qualified European supervision at normal prices. Our dispensing department has been still further enlarged and facilities obtained to meet with recent greatly increased pressure of this most important Pharmaceutical work.
Telephone 2,746. Telegrams Digitalis Bombay. 389

NOTICE.

Re IBRAHIM HAJI ARAB KHATRI, KASSUM UMAR KHATRI and ABDULLA UMAR KHATRI, lately traded as HAJI ARAB MOHAMED ..... Insolvents.

CREDITORS of the abovenamed insolvents are informed that pursuant to the scheme sanctioned by the Court, Mulla Mohamedalli Shaikh Sharafalli, the Trustee, appointed thereunder is prepared to pay the creditors the amount of the composition payable to them on their respective debts, from this day on the creditors applying at the office of the Trustee's Solicitors, Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., in the Oriental Buildings, Fort, when they will be paid the amount payable to them.
Those of the creditors who have not yet proved their claims are requested to prove the same at the office of the undersigned.
Dated this 17th day of April, 1915.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
420 Attorneys for the Trustee.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HEIYO MARU" having arrived on the 18th instant from JAPAN, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are REQUESTED to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office, for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful conditions unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within 10 days after the steamer's arrival. Captain J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, will be attending Docks, every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or Warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
RUTTONJEE HOMONJEE & CO.,
Forbes Street,
414 Agents.

NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND, KARACHI.

INSOLVENCY NO. 22 OF 1914.

Re: application by KASSIM MOOSA to declare the firm of Messrs. Gibson Billeb & Co., Insolvents.

WHEREAS the said debtors abovenamed were on the 10th day of March, 1915, adjudicated insolvents, you are hereby required to tender proof of the debts alleged to be due to you by the said insolvents by producing evidence of the amount and particulars thereof on or before the 19th day of June, 1915, on which date the Court will proceed to determine the persons, who have proved themselves to be creditors of the insolvents and the amount of their respective debts.
Such proof must be by an affidavit, made before a Magistrate, or any other person authorised to administer oaths, and the affidavit must be either delivered at the office of the Official Receiver, or forwarded to his address by post in a registered letter, together with a detailed account and all the papers in connection therewith, together with hundis, promissory notes, decrees or any other documents, on which the claim may be based.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 12th day of April, 1915.
By order,
VALABHDAS CHATTAMAL,
Deputy Registrar.
To—The Creditors of the above Insolvents.
416

WASTE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for Waste as under produced in KHANDESH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, and ready for delivery in Mill Premises at Jalgaon:—
Hard Waste No. 1 about 28 Docras.
Hard Waste No.2 about 8 Docras.
Dropping Waste No. 2 about 135 Docras
Winding Waste about 7 Docras.
Coloured Waste about 1 Docra
Sizing ends about 8 Docras
Samples could be seen at the Company's registered office Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 393

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE SOUTHERN MARATHA SPINNING & WEAVING COY., LTD., SITUATED IN HUBLI.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), in one lot:—
All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, looms, machinery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.
For further full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1915, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—
Provisions, woollen and cotton goods, Ascetic Acid, cassia, Arabic books, advertising bills, cotton and woollen tissues, biscuits, machinery, combs, slates, buckets coir yarn, old cloth, oil, disinfecting fluid, Persian carpets and skins, rice, millet, betelnuts, wheat flour, groundnut seed, empty gas cylinders, empty casks, block iron, grinding stones, deck chairs and various other articles.
10 bales gunnies.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGO EX. PRIZE VESSELS "RHEINFELS" AND "WARTURM."

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, acting in accordance with the orders of the Bombay Prize Court, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the days and at the time and place stated below, the following uncleared cargo of the Prize Vessels "Rheinfels" and "Warturm."
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Dock, No. 15 Shed:—
7 cases cotton and woollen shawls, 3 cases cotton laces, woollen mufflers, cotton gloves, 3 cases razors, 1 case moulding, 4 bales belting, 18 cases earthenware (bowls and plates), 60 cases galvanized nails, 50 cases bolts and nuts, printing colour, aluminium hollowware, fruit juice, drum cloves, 1 case leather, paper, window glass, slate pencils, tin foil, (H. H. goods-haberdashery), 15 cases toilet soap, 31 bales old newspapers, hardware, machinery, 1 case machinery, American carriage, oil cloh whiting envelopes, etc.
On THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. at the Prince's Dock, Rail Borne Cargo Shed:—
479 steel plates, 73 bars, 89 bundles rods, 6 plates, 4 bundles sheets, plates, rail, angle iron, China clay, etc.
Also at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Combustible Warehouse, Mazagaon.
75 casks coal tar.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DINING, DRAWING, BED-ROOM AND OFFICE FURNITURE, JOST FAN, RICH CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE, AND PLATEDWARE ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Meher Mansion," opposite the Band Stand, Cooperage, very valuable and handsome household furniture, comprising of sliding dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner-waggon, Chesterfield sofas, easy and low chairs, single and double mirror door almyras, dressing chest of drawers, carved chiffoniers, jardineers, palm stands, Cleopatra sofas, self reclining sofas, clothes and gown presses, side and corner cabinets, folding screen, book-cases, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, rolled top office table, gramophone cabinet, sweet-toned organ, music stool, teakwood and blackwood single and double cots, Jost fan, electric lamp, washing tables, English Ice-box, Kodak Camera (complete), rich Chinaware, glassware, platedware, etc., etc.
The property of J. S. Henderson Esq., of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. and others.
Catalogues, are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE OUTSTANDINGS OF KHIMJI GOCULDAS AND CO.

H. C. Suit No. 540 of 1911.
THACKERSEY LAKHMIDAS
v/s.
KHIMJI GOCULDAS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 24th April, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest in the outstandings amounting to Rs. 17,354-3-3 of the firm of Khimji Gocultas and Co.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and list of outstandings, apply to Messrs. Bimji and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office in Albert Buildings, at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

EXPLOITS OF THE "EMDEN"

KING EMPEROR IN INDIA

Second of series of the marvellous Kinema-color films of Historic Interest showing—

"THE SPECKLED BAND"

Another of the Sherlock Holmes series.

"MAX'S ELOPEMENT"

Max Linder in a two part comedy.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies' Session 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Session 6 to 8 p. m.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30 on
(Saturdays only.)

AMERICAN DENTIST

Dr. H. de GRAAF,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.
Rs. 2 only.

Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
9/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £2,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Ho. Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiollo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 5ITH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

CARE KILLED THE CAT

BUT Carelessness is responsible for a larger number of deaths due to a little neglected cough. Nip the cough in the bud by promptly taking LYNSOLA, the popular cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, and every dose of it tends to soothe and heal the sore spots, instantly allaying any irritation in the bronchial tubes. It is an ideal lung tonic free from opiates. See the trade-mark of a Monkey before buying.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

MADON SONS & Co.,

(*The Original Madon's*)

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 706.

The

NAVY

Serves the Empire

and the "Empire" serves the Navy.

Every British battleship has an Empire Typewriter as part of its equipment— striking tribute to the worth and efficiency of this all-British machine

Complete YOUR equipment for the battles of business by purchasing an——

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER

The simplest, strongest, most reliable, most durable and easiest to work of all makes on the market to-day. The "Empire" weighs only 16½ lbs. Can be carried about with ease, stands any amount of rough handling, and costs only Rs. 225. Visible writing. Light touch. Perfect and permanent alignment.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY.

281, Hornby Road BOMBAY.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 19.

There has again been no rainfall of importance.

The temperature is slightly below normal in the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summtry of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in direct in the north and the east Punjao; day temperature is also below normal in the extreme south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in west Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect everywhere in Rajputana; day temperature is also below normal in east Rajputana but has risen and is now in slight excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess at Veraval and Surat; night temperature continues in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in Berar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hoshangabad, Akola and Khandwa and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature has risen in the northern half of the division but has fallen in the southern half; it is still generally in defect. Night temperature has fallen and is also below normal nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the extreme southern districts of the Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the Deccan.

General Remarks.—Calicut reports 0.18" of rain; elsewhere no precipitation of importance has occurred. Conditions have become settled in northern and central India.

A few thunderstorms are possible in the southern half of the Deccan and Mysore.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th April, 1915, was 29.868 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .018 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI, of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS. Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

SALE! SALE!!

HAVING CLOSED OUR POONA BRANCH WE ARE OFFERING THE STOCK AT

REDUCED PRICES

FOR 14 DAYS ONLY,

COMMENCING FROM MAY 1ST.

BARGAINS IN:—

SPORTS GEAR,

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS,

ELECTRO-PLATE & SILVER,

PERFUMES, TOILET PREPARATIONS.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time	High Water: Depth on Still.	Low Water: Month	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time	Low Water: Depth on Still.
	April.	h. m.	ft. in.	Ap.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	19	m 1 12	25 8	19	m 7 17	16 6
		2 12a	26 8		7 57a	20 6
Tu.	20	m 1 42	25 0	20	m 7 45	17 6
		2 43a	26 0		8 29a	21 1
W.	21	m 2 20	24 4	21	m 8 2p	17 17
		3 38a	25 5		9 31	21 0
Th.	22	m 3 10	23 8	22	m 9 10	18 8
		4 44a	25 0		11 38a	21 7
F.	23	m 4 30a	23 3	23	m 10 30	19 4
		5 57	24 11			
Sat.	24	m 6 11	23 4	24	m 1 11	20 17
		7 14a	25 3		0 19a	19 0
Sun	25	m 7 42	24 3	25	m 2 0	19 2
		8 14a	25 11		1 43a	19

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 19 (Monday	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 21 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 22 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 6h. 58m
,, 23 (Friday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 6h. 58m
,, 24 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 6h. 58m
,, 25 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 6h. 59m

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h 42.4m a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h 5-7m p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h. 49-4 m p.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 19th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Actual temp. of air.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Persian Gulf—						
Bushire	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	86.1	70.8	81	..	0.58	—6.48
Muskat	.. ..	—	..	..	..	..
Punjab—						
Multan	100.0	68.5	42	..	0.95	—0.68
Rawalpindi	86.6	54.9	47	..	11.36	1.74
Lahore	96.2	61.5	34	..	5.26	1.61
Hissar	96.6	63.4	21	..	2.89	..
Ambala	94.7	56.1	42	..	5.49	—0.28
Delhi	91.0	57.5	30	..	12.10	9.10
United Provinces—						
Agra	96.2	68.2	22	..	8.17	6.45
Mainpuri	97.9	67.4	38	..	4.55	3.06
Jhansi	99.6	71.1	19	..	3.64	1.74
Cawnpore	98.1	71.9	27	..	3.52	1.39
Allahabad	100.2	69.5	19	..	5.06	3.30
Sind and Rajputana—						
Jacobabad	104.1	72.2	44	..	1.17	—0.05
Karachi	84.5	73.4	78	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	95.1	62.2	28	..	8.70	2.40
Jalpore	93.6	64.2	26	..	3.03	2.06
Kotah	99.6	72.6	22	..	5.53	4.73
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—						
Bhuj	100.2	69.4	27	..	1.43	0.90
Dwarka	84.5	75.9	72	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	96.3	70.0	28	..	1.25	0.76
Rajkot	101.2	68.3	31	..	0.46	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	103.2	72.5	30	..	0.21	—0.44
Surat	103.6	74.7	30	..	0.45	0.32
Ahmedabad	107.3	76.9	20	..	0.35	—0.08
Deesa	106.3	72.5	21	..	0.96	0.44
Neemuch	97.0	61.0	19	..	4.69	3.86
Indore	98.1	63.1	28	..	3.63	1.63
Central Provinces—						
Jubbulpore	98.9	68.4	34	..	3.80	1.07
Saugor	96.5	72.8	14	..	3.70	1.26
Hoshangabad	101.3	67.4	62	..	4.11	3.31
Khandwa	102.4	69.9	29	..	4.11	1.58
Akola	96.6	67.5	41	..	5.50	3.46
Amraot	97.1	73.8	17	..	4.77	2.62
Nagpur	97.6	72.1	22	..	5.93	3.06
Chanda	101.8	73.0	27	..	5.82	3.43
Raipur	97.2	75.1	39	..	8.09	4.40
Konkan—						
Bombay	92.9	81.2	64	..	1.19	0.80
Ratnagiri	89.8	79.2	76	..	0.04	—0.18
Mormugao	89.6	81.6	77	..	1.40	0.02
Karwar	87.6	79.6	80	..	5.47	4.78
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon	101.0	68.6	27	..	4.00	4.00
Ahmednagar	99.2	69.5	31	..	3.32	1.69
Poona	93.2	74.5	50	0.03	1.40	—0.12
Sholapur	99.2	76.1	33	..	6.67	4.75
Bijapur	100.0	77.4	30	..	6.80	6.34
Belgaum	95.6	71.6	38	..	4.68	1.86
Aurangabad	94.8	69.6	29	..	5.00	3.44
Hanamabad (Indur).	102.0	73.8	31	..	4.39	2.19
Hyderabad	100.3	77.7	33	..	4.81	1.41
Malabar and Ceylon—						
Mangalore	92.1	01.4	71	..	8.62	—0.61
Calicut	86.6	75.0	820.18	..	13.97	9.14
Cochin	90.5	81.6	77	..	25.49	12.29
Colombo	91.2	78.1	88	..	29.69	—4.09
Madras (including Malabar) and Mysore—						
Masulipatam	94.8	80.0	75	..	7.88	0.40
Bellary	107.5	68.4	60	..	4.90	2.03
Cuddapah	108.0	83.2	29	..	0.37	0.29
Madras	99.7	80.6	74	..	34.99	1.17
Bangalore	95.8	73.0	71	..	4.77	—0.18
Coimbatore	97.5	76.6	80.78	..	7.75	1.01
Trichinapoly	104.4	82.2	66	..	7.60	—2.07
Negapatam	93.0	81.4	76	..	23.25	—7.74

The special Commissioners under the Defence of India Act sat at Multan from yesterday and not at Lahore. The Lahore Tribunal was to hold the sittings from the 26th instant but it is possible that the sitting may be delayed by a few days.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION RESULTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Bhat, Madhusudan Damodar.

SECOND CLASS.

Kabad, Mangesh Shivrao; Karbanis, Balkrishna Raghunath; Asundi, Rango Krishna; Joshi, Shanker Balkrishna; Kankuvalia, Mohanlal Dhunji; Kothare, Balaram Dnyaneshwar.

PASS.

Akolkar, Kashinath Vaman; Albal, Revappa Basappa; Antarkar, Shridhar Balkrishna; Ashar, Mohandas Narbheram; Bhave, Vasudev Krishna; Byatnal, Narsingrai Venkatrao; Chitre, Pandharinath Haribhau; Dalal, Manilal Bapuji; Dani, Bhikaji Ramchandra; Desai, Motiram Gajanan; Desai, Pralhad Bhimrao; Dixit, Anantlal Nandlal; Dulachandwala, Ishvarlal Maganlal; Engineer, Jhaverilal Tribhovandas; Gadgoli, Martand Khando; Gai, Krishnaji Swamirao; Gami, Chimanlal Narayandas; Gandhi, Amritlal Fakirchand; Gandhi, Pranjivan Hargovindas; Garud, Keshav Raghunath; Ghaisas, Krishnaji Ganesh; Godhadra, Shankarlal Himatlal; Gokhale, Sitaram Ramchandra; Hansoti, Maganlal Chunilal; Jakatdar, Vinayak Sadashiv; Joglekar, Ganesh Balvant; Joshi, Keshav Ramkrishna; Joshi, Trimbak Hari; Joshi, Venkatesh Gundo; Karandikar, Ganesh Keshav; Karandikar, Krishnaji Vasudev; Kaulgud, Shamaji Shrinivas; Kelkar, Indria Sadashiv; Khandwala, Ishvarlal Vithaldas; Khasnis, Shrinivas Hanmant; Kinkar, Nilkant Vasudev; Kirpekar, Ramchandra Jayakrishna; Kohojkar, Shankar Balvant; Korde, Dattatraya Ramchandra; Kulkarni, Digambar Madhav; Kulkarni, Keshav Shrinivas; Kurundwad, Keshav Govind; Kurvatti, Chanbasappa Basappa; Mahabal, Ganesh Parshuram; Mahamuni, Dattatraya Laxman; Mate, Shankar Dattatraya; Mehta, Chandramanishankar Prabhashankar; Mehta, Mangaldas Nagindas; Mokashi, Moreshwar Rajaram; Nadkarni, Shankar Dattatraya; Natu, Ramchandra Kashinath; Navalgund, Pralhad Venkatrao; Oza, Narandas Maganlal; Padhye, Dattatraya Moreshwar; Pandya, Mohanlal Chhotalal; Parikh, Chunilal Rasiklal; Parmar, Deshalji Kanji; Parvatikar, Venkatesh Gururao; Patel, Ambalal Ishvarbhai; Patel, Chhotabhai Ambadas; Patel, Chhotabhai Khushalbhai; Pathakji, Vyomeshchandra Janardan; Pendse, Vinayak Ramchandra; Phanasgamkar, Sahadev Narayan; Phanse, Bhikaji Balkrishna; Pimpalkar, Narayan Ramchandra; Pradhan, Vishwanath Vinayak; Sali, Ramchandra Subrao; Savanur, Shrinivas Krishna; Shah, Bhogilal Sankalchand; Shah, Chimanlal Bapulal; Shah, Devchand Kasturchand; Shah, Kanaiyalal Nagindas; Shah, Tarachand Maganlal; Shende, Dinkar Vinayak; Shirvalkar, Vasudev Balkrishna; Tadpatrikar, Shrinivas Narayan; Tembulkar, Mangesh Bhagwant; Thakar, Chhabil Jatashankar; Trivedi, Harishankar Durlabhji; Vasani, Manilal Mohanlal; Vyavaharkar, Umakant; Athavale, Balvant Janardan; Athavale, Keshav Raoji; Atre, Trimbak Pandurang; Baichval, Bindo Narayan; Bedekar, Shankar Ramchandra; Bhide, Dhondo Gopal; Bokil, Digambar Keshav; Choksi, Gordhandas Jamnadas; Datar, Govind Keshav; Date, Vinayak Narayan; Deodhar, Dattatraya Shankar; Desai, Gulabbhai Dayalji; Desai, Ratilal Keshavlal; Deshpande, Govind Ramchandra; Dhalgaonkar, Dattatraya Ramchandra; Divan, Shivram Vishnu; Ghate, Shankar Yashvant; Ghotge, Vasudev Vithal; Jangda, Gopalji Bavabhai; Joshi, Vaman Krishna; Joshirao, Moreshwar Ramchandra; Kadadevarmath, Shiddheshver Gursidaya; Kaujalgikar, Vinayak Ramchandra; Kelkar, Anant Vithal; Kelkar, Vinayak Chintaman; Kulkarni, Ramchandra Balvant; Mehta, Chandrashankar Lobhshankar; Mehta, Vrajlal Chhaganlal; Modak, Yeshwant Gopal; Mujumdar, Govind Jivaji; Naik, Shivram Rango; Nanavati, Dhanvant Jagmohandas; Nandeshwar, Govind Raghvendra; Pandit, Yeshvant Ramchandra; Patankar, Gopal Govind; Patel, Lallubhai Laxmidas; Phadke, Gopal Krishna; Phadke, Ramchandra Laxman; Phadnis, Gopal Laxman; Prabhudesai, Dattatraya Chintaman, Ranade, Manoramabai; Ranade, Sharatchandra Vaman; Raut, Umaji Bhikaji; Shastri, Dinmanishankar Jivram; Sompura, Revashankar Ughad; Sukthankar, Jagannath Vithal; Telegaonkar, Narhar Shivram; Vaidya, Dhundiraj Chintaman; Wakankar, Sitaram Balaji; Barchivale, Mahomedsab Dadamiya; Chaubal, Trimbak Ramchandra; Choksi, Gangadas Purshotamdas; Dalvadi, Dahyabhai Bapuji; Desai, Mahomedhafiz Mahomedyusuf; Desai, Manibhai Gopalji; Deshpande, Dwarkanath Khanderao; Dubash, Eruch Edulji; Ganatra, Hiralal Ramji; Hemnani, Ramnarayan Chellaram; Kirpalani, Naraindas Khiomal; Kirpalni, Ramchand Khushiram; Kotwal, Trimbak Vasudev; Mistry, Homi Dosabhay; Mudliar, Keshav Varadaraj; Nandekar, Dattatraya Pundlik; Parikh, Harilal Balkrishna; Ranina, Jehangir Manchershah; Seth, Uttamchand Purshotamdas; Vasir, Yakub Khanmahomed; Daruvala, Kekobad Navroji; Jhaveri, Nandvadanlal Mohanlal; Kadri, Jamaluddin Badruddin; Kapadia, Manekial Ganeshbhai; Karajkar, Ganesh Balvant; Khan, Ibrahimkhan Abdullakhan; Nowkhandewala, Bansilal, Kishandas; Raval, Pranshankar Motiram; Relvani, Tuljaram Bherumal; Sitlani, Pahlajrai Isardas; Vashi, Govindji Morarji; Bharucha, Homi Dhanjisha; Desai, Narhardlal Kalyanrai; Desai, Narshibhai Purushottamdas; Desai, Thakorlal Chunilal; Kanga, Keki Sorabji; Majmudar, Gatulal Chunilal; Mankad, Navsukhrai Trikamrai; Mehta, Behramji Kavashah; Mistri, Maneck Dinshawji; Neemuchwala, Jamshed Jehangir; Thakore, Ramanlal Jivanlal; Vaidya, Ramchandra Jagannath; Desai, Manibhai Lallubhai; Divecha, Jagannath Kanji; Mullaferoze Rostom Rustomji; Patel, Shankerlal Bhikhabhai; Sethna, Mangaldas Tribhovandas; Wagle, Ramnath Ganpatrao; Atheide, Hilary Joseph; Lisboa, Alfred Wolfango; Mirchandani, Udharam Maniram; Muzzello, Joseph Gregory; Rebello, Alex. James.

AN OFFICER'S WIFE SHOT.

A VISIT AND A CHILD'S DISCOVERY

When the mail left the police were investigating the death, in strange circumstances, of Mrs. Annie Wootten, of Rotherfield-street, Islington, the wife of Lieutenant Albert Wootten, of the 10th Bedfordshire Regiment.

Her death, was at first attributed to a fall downstairs, but after the body had been removed to the mortuary a bullet wound in the chest was discovered. Scotland-yard officers were called in and as a result of their inquiries a young woman named Marie Lanteri is detained.

The facts, so far as they have been ascertained, are these. Mrs. Wootten, who was 30 years of age and had four children aged respectively eight years, six years, four years, and 14 months, occupied the lower part of the house in Rotherfield-street. At about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening she answered a knock at the street door, leaving the children, the eldest of whom is named Lily, in a back room. The children heard her talking to the visitor for a few minutes and then there came a loud report which they took to be the sound of slammed door. Immediately afterwards the children heard their mother call "Lil, Lil," and running into the hall they found her lying on the lower steps of the staircase, about 6ft. from the front door, apparently unconscious and with blood flowing from her nose. While they were wondering in their distress what they should do, a neighbour called and was told by Lily that he mother was dead. Dr. Madden, of Devonshire-street, was sent for, the message being that a woman had fallen downstairs and broken her neck. He found that the woman was dead, and noticed nothing to upset the theory of a fall. A police-constable also accepted that explanation, and the Coroner was notified accordingly. On Wednesday evening the body was taken to the mortuary and some hours afterwards it was found that there was a bullet wound in the breast. The bullet was extracted from the lungs.

In view of the strange turn of events, the proceedings at the inquest, were purely formal, and the inquiry was adjourned pending further investigation. Lieutenant Wootten, who is stationed at the White City, identified the body. He had been away from home, he said, since the beginning of September, but he frequently visited his wife. When he left her after the last visit, on Sunday last, she was well and in good spirits. On Tuesday night he was informed that she had met with a serious accident and on arriving home he found her dead.

Lieutenant Wootten, it may be added, enlisted in the ranks in September and was afterwards given a commission.

The woman who has been detained is about 25 years of age. She came to Richmond-road, Shepherd's Bush a week ago.

RUFFIANISM AT VILLE PARLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At about 3-30 p.m. yesterday I was returning from Juvem to Ville Parle Station to catch the train for Bombay when to my horror I saw in my fields a few yards from the station some six Christian ruffians were severely assaulting an inoffensive Christian lad on the plea that he was a Goanese. The poor boy ran to the station for Police assistance followed by the ruffians but finding no policeman there he was again dragged out and felled to the ground mercilessely by these cowards. Seeing that the situation of the lad was serious I ran to his assistance but only to be knocked down into a ditch and had it not been for the timely arrival of an Iranian Parsee I would also have been severely assaulted.

With the greatest difficulty I walked to the station and enquired where I could find the Police, but was informed that for this purpose I had to go all the way to Andheri. Being alone and helpless I had to drop the idea and return to Bombay with a few bruises on my body.

I am told that Ville Parle contains about 4,000 souls both Christian and non-Christian and if the Government cannot maintain a sufficient Police Force to check lawlessness and disorder, which I believe are daily occurring there, surely the respectable portion will be most willing to contribute something in the shape of Police Tax for its maintenance.

Ruffianism is intolerable in a civilised country and much more in a British territory and I hope therefore, that the authorities concerned will take immediate measures to punish the turbulent section who disregard law and order.—Yours, etc.

DADABHOY KAIKOSHRU.

Opp. General Post Office.

Frere Road, Bombay, April 19.

DOCTOR MAULED BY A PANTHER.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONAVLA, April 19.

Dr. Sotor of Bandra, whilst panther-shooting at Shirawta last night, wounded a panther when following, the panther suddenly attacked him. He was severely mauled about the arms and the head. After medical treatment here the doctor was conveyed to Bombay this morning.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.760 inches.
Mean Dew Point	55.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3 ,,
Dew Point	74.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.886 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counting 10)	6.0 ,,
Mean temperature of Air	82.8 ,,
Maximum do. do.	91.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, WNW, NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	170 miles

CHINA AND JAPAN.

DEMAND FOR "VIRTUAL SUZERAINTY"

Wiring from Pekin on March 24, the special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says:—

Despite the rigid determination of the Chinese negotiators to continue to meet thrice weekly under all circumstances and literally force negotiations to an amicable settlement, by conceding everything it is possible honourably to concede, great and growing uneasiness is now noticeable throughout the country, the general opinion being that, no matter how far the Pekin Government gives way, what Japan is determined to acquire is a virtual suzerainty, to obtain which she is leaving no stone unturned.

With 60,000 Japanese troops, equal to five complete divisions, accompanied by much heavy artillery, being strategically distributed from Manchuria to the Yangtsze Valley, with Japanese settlements openly preparing to act in groups as agents provocateurs, if necessary, certainly the situation cannot be called encouraging. High authorities, both Japanese and Chinese, frankly declare that a possible change in the Japanese Cabinet has become immaterial. All Japanese are absolutely united to seize the present opportunity and effect the first steps towards complete control of outhern Manchuria and Shantung as taken from Korea after the Russian War, adding it does not matter how negotiations actually proceed, military action is certain before April is very old.

Many small incidents, such as assaults and boycotting, which must lead to graver developments, are beginning to be chronicled all over the country, adding to the popular nervousness. These circumstances make it imperative to invoke those clauses of the Anglo Japanese Alliance regarding the frank exchange of views which are specially designed for such a case as the present. Unless the whole future of China is to be irrevocably compromised, and something akin to ruin to overwhelm the old-established British trading communities, palliative action must come before it is too late. Already this extraordinary political business has dragged on far too long for safety, and every additional day increases the perils.

Prudence, indeed, demands that we should not only recognise immediately the rise of a new Asiatic question, but that a policy should be shaped to meet the changed conditions. One vital step demands official foreshadowing without delay, namely, that the British Stock Exchanges will be closed permanently against all ignoring of the spirit of the British treaties, and treating with indifference the root principles animating British commerce, industry, and diplomacy.

At yesterday's conference five articles of the Manchurian group covering railways, mines, loans, etc., were duly initialled, but the crucial articles, Two and Three, are still unsettled. The question of mining on the Yangtse was also debated, but led to nothing final. A firmer definition of the British Government's views on the Yangtse Valley would prove an important palliative in this latter question.

WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

UNEXPLAINED TELEGRAM.

At Islington on March 25. Mr. Walter Schroder opened an inquiry as to the death of Annie Josephine Wootten, aged 30, the wife of a lieutenant, residing at 114, Rotherfield-street, Essex-road, Islington, which took place on Tuesday March 23, under mysterious circumstances, says the "Daily Telegraph."

The corner explained to the jury that deceased was supposed to have died from injuries sustained by falling downstairs, but from further information he had received there was a suspicion that death was due to another cause, and he would therefore only take sufficient evidence to justify the adjournment until full inquiries had been made.

Albert Wotten said he was a lieutenant in the 10th Bedfordshire Regiment, stationed at the White City. Formerly he was a special sick visitor and district correspondent in Central London for the National Union for Insurance. He had been married to deceased for eleven years and there were four children. Witness had been away from hom since the beginning of September but he frequently visited his wife at 114, Rotherfield-street, the last time being on the previous Sunday. When he left her she was quite well and in good spirits.

FALLEN DOWNSTAIRS.

On Tuesday night, at about eleven o'clock, he had a message stating that his wife had met with a serious accident. Witness arrived at 114, Rotherfield-street, at about 12-30 on Wednesday morning. He was then informed that his wife was dead, and shortly afterwards he saw the body. He was given to understand by those in the house that she had fallen downstairs.

Later Mr. Dickson placed on the table a telegram, at the same time remarking that he thought it was "fishy," and that the police should be informed. The telegram read:

Dickson, 114, Rotherfield-street: Come at once. Father.

Witness took the telegram to the Upper-street Police station.

Lily Dickson, wife of a sorter at the Post Office, and a sister of deceased, said she occupied rooms at 114, Rotherfield-street. She saw deceased at intervals on Tuesday up to four o'clock, when she appeared perfectly well. Witness went out and came home at night, and then found deceased lying dead in the hall.

Sarah Higson, wife of a clerk, residing in Gibson square, said deceased was a friend. On Tuesday evening, just before eight o'clock, she went to the house at Rotherfield-street to see her. The door was opened by Lily Wootten, aged 8, who said, "Oh, Mrs. Higson, mother is dead." On entering the hall witness saw deceased lying at the top of the stairs.

The coroner adjourned the inquest to enable the police to prosecute their inquiries and for a post-mortem examination to be made.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-87, APOLLO STREET,

THE PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE.

The only Music Hall in Town

Last 2 Nights of the Present Attractive Programme

AT 6-30 TO-NIGHT AT 10 p. m.

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

MINIATURE MARIE

The enormously Successful Musical Comedy Sce a

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Also Best of Pictures

Look out Thursday Gala Night.

More New Artistes.

COMMERCIAL

INDIAN WHEAT EXPORTS.

In Eastern circles says the "Morning Post," the recent cables from Delhi concerning the action of the Government with regard to Indian exports of wheat have excited the liveliest discussion and a considerable amount of criticism. Briefly, the position would seem to be that the Indian Government fearing that the very high price of wheat might cause such a rush to export that commodity as to occasion dangerous scarcity in India, has prohibited its export, or, to be more precise, has forbidden all exports, save on Government account. In other words, the sole buyer is to be the Indian Government, and that, so far as may be judged from cables, entirely at prices to be fixed by the Government itself. With regard to the financial aspect of this question it will, of course, be obvious that the concentration of the buying of the Indian output of wheat into the Government's hands means that the usual facilities for financing wheat exports from India in the shape of bills may not be required. Consequently there promises to be a still further curtailment of the already attenuated supply of bills in the London Money Market, a matter alike detrimental to the interests of this market and also to those of the Indian banks. Indeed, there is a very general feeling that a falling-off in Indian bills may be the feature of the near future, there is already a slackening in the inquiry for Council drafts. From the financial standpoint, therefore, it is evident that these proposals concerning Indian wheat are distinctly open to criticism.

SOME OTHER ASPECTS.

But quite apart from what may be termed the Money Market aspect of the subject, it seems likely that other interests in our Indian Empire may not unreasonably object to being shut out from advantages enjoyed by all other wheat-growing countries both in our own Empire and in foreign countries by reason of the great rise in values, though it must be admitted that in the case of India the loss is not one falling so directly on the grower as it would be in the other countries mentioned. It is, of course, easy to comprehend and to appreciate the motive of the Government, namely, that of preventing undue scarcity of wheat in India, and up to a point the Government is only recognising the interests of the Indian community at large by taking steps to control the position. At the same time it is not surprising that objection is raised to the fixing of the price of wheat being left entirely in the hands of the Government—itself the only buyer—because it would certainly seem that if the sellers of wheat are to have no just cause for complaint some kind of outside arbitrament is called for. The matter is of all the greater interest to India at the present, because the surplus wheat available for export promises to reach a record figure.

POSITION OF COPPER.

Developments in copper continue the subject of close observation, writes a home paper, more especially having regard to the potent influence exerted upon the London market by the growing difficulties in securing freight. Abnormally high freight and insurance costs (freight alone from American ports to the West Coast of England costing about £4, or £3 a ton above the normal) naturally seriously interfere with the negotiation of new orders. American selling agents on this side are most reluctant to contract, and in a few cases are virtually out of the market, though the price of electrolytic has been raised another £3 10s. a ton to about £73 10s. The advance in the price in standard copper has not been quite so pronounced, but here, too, the tone is strong for sellers are very shy under present conditions of threatening scarcity.

New buying has been fairly animated, and prices have risen to about £65 15s. for forward delivery, or beyond the highest recorded last year. Another strengthening factor has been the apparent decrease of nearly 6,000 tons in the European visible supply for the first half of March. The home stocks were notably reduced, and the quantities afloat from Chile and Australia are smaller, while the Havre stocks have been revised for the first time since the outbreak of war, and show a reduction of about 3,500 tons. The stocks in America have probably increased owing to the small exports, but this point is ignored for the present.

THE MONEY MARKET.

A great change came over Money Market conditions in mail week, and, while supplies of floating credits were still fairly abundant, the plethora was less marked and discount rates advanced appreciably. In the first place, although the New York cable transfer rate came a trifle firmer, it was generally known that more gold was going out of the Bank for America, while the announcement that the Government was making a fresh issue of Treasury Bills for about £15,000,000 was taken as a pretty clear intimation that the Treasury and the Bank of England were co-operating in working for higher rates in the Money Market. And finally there were other indications of some efforts being made to curtail floating credits, and the market began to realise that it was necessary to revert to the view of a few weeks ago and to look for higher monetary conditions. The rate for three months fine bills opened at about 2⅛-2¼ per cent., and before the close it hardened to 2 3/8 per cent., while some of the leading houses were inclined to stand out for even higher quotations. For full six months bills the rate was nearly 3 per cent. Moreover, market supplies of credits will be still further affected by the payment of another instalment on the War Loan, while during the next week there will be the heavy sweepings of income tax and other forms of revenue into the Exchequer preceding the close of the financial year.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, April 17th

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. According to quality. Duty paid. 22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	17/3
July	16/10½
August-September	16/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	17/4½
July	17
August-September	16/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
June	19
July	18/6
August-September	17/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	19/1½
July	18/7½
August-September	18
Calcutta Linseed, April-May. Sellers	56

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 19.

The market to-day opened firm and advanced from Rs. 2/3. Fine Broach April was quoted Rs. 245 while Akolas were quoted at Rs. 215.

Some business was done in the bazaar at these rates.

There is still a good demand for spot cotton, mills being the chief operators.

At Colaba the market gave way from Rs. 2/3 in the near positions as well as in new crops. We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, April and May 242.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May, 179.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akolas, May, 212.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good M. G. Bengal, January, 200.
Good M. G. Broach, April, 270.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach				271 Apr.25'16
" "	244			" 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)			201	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)				
M.G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)				
M.G. Khandesh	192	175		May 1915
M. G. Mathia				
H. G. Bhagalkote				
H. G. Bijapur,				
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad				
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	225			May 1915
M.G. Nagpore	222			Do.
M.G Yeotmal	220			Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	218			Do.
M.G. Oomrawatee description	216			Do.
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	213/4			Do.

Saw Ginned Dharwar			236	Do
H.G. Westerns			228	May25'15
M.G. Westerns			230	"
M. G. Miraj			244	"
M.G. Compta			240	"
M G Broach	243/4			"
M. G. Bengals	180			" 1916
M.G Akola, Khgm:	237			Jan.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 17th April, 1915:—

Cotton	23,542 Bales.
Wheat	13,732 cwts.
Linseed	6,423 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,105 "
Ginjellyseed	700 "
Poppyseed	190 "
Groundnuts	3,040 "
Castorseed	946 "
Rice	51,086 "
Myrabollams	2,892 "
Cottonseed	831 "
Mowraseed	115 "
Gram	2,719 "
Joowar	4,462 "
Barley	1,782 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-3, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 8-1, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7-5, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Rs. 30-8, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed.
Rs. 3-15, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-13, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.
Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent ..... Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. ..... Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar ..... Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ..... Rs. 37-8, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ... 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4d. May.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 7-32d. May
Do. 4 m-s. do ..... 1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. do ..... 173 nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..... 133½.
Do. Shanghai ..... 170½.
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 148½.

BULLION.

English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Australian do	24-4-0
Bombay do	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-8-0
English Dragons	15-1-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-7-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

April 19.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened slightly weak to-day but gradually gathered strength during the course of the day.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood almost unchanged.

In Mill shares Davids opened at Rs. 547½ but closed at Rs. 555. Fazulbhoy improved to Rs. 417½, Standards were placed at Rs. 945 in the morning but at the close advanced to Rs. 962½.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,135, Finlays to Rs. 262½, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,475.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,592½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,112½.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were in demand at Rs. 565.

Telephones improved to Rs. 104.

Empire of India Life Insurance Co. shares changed hands at Rs. 530.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares advanced to Rs. 920.

In Press shares New Mofussils were placed at Rs. 785.

Shivrajpoors were in demand at Rs. 15.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 216.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 98 and Deferred at Rs. 195½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes were quoted at Rs. 93.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. C. 6

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.s.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	8%	55
Bank of Bombay	500		15%	1,592½
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,750
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	54½
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	Nil.	18
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
Standard Bk. { P	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld.	£10	March.	5%	61xd
Mercantile Bank £ / 12½ A	25	..	8%	£22
Mercantile Bank £ / 12½ B	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	25	749
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	Nil.	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	117½
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company	250	..	20	615x4.
Bombay United	250	..	10	390
Century	100	May-Nov.	7	187½
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	60	1,835
Central India P	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	480
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	475
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	50	1,347½ xd
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	540
Crescent	100	April.	Nil.	95
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	172½
David	250	do.	20	655
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	173½
Emperor Edward	500	..	do.	395
Empress	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	416½
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,270xd.
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	262½
Gold Mohur	500	..	25	450
Globe	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	20	450
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	282½
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton	500	do.	Nil.	80
India Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	Nil.	130
Indian Manufg	1,000	..	25	350
Indo-China Mfg.	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	850
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	6	170
James Greaves	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	11	90
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	240
Jubilee Mills	1,000	May	20	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,270
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	15	677½
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	60	1,299
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,135xd.
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	do.	50	1,650
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	60	2,350
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	20
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,095 xd.
Phœnix	100	Mar.-Sept.	7	163
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	25	195
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk	500	April.	Yr. 35	412
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	4,500
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	12½	247½xd.
S. Mahratta	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills	500	Nov.	20	962½
Sun	125	May-Nov.	Nil.	105
Swan	250	Oct.	do.	204½
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	35	1,472½
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,025xd.
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	350
Vishnu Cotton { P	500	..	Nil.	660
Western India	1,000	..	15	950
Mysore Spinning	250	Sept	Rs15yr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	6	260
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20	100	August	Nil.	2
Bamankua	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath	50	..	9	35
Badhan Pile	70	June.	7	32
Baroda Tram Co.,	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	35Hyr.	920
Bo. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	171
and T.Co. Ltd. { O	£10	..	6%	217
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	800
Bo. Land & Building	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	6Hyr.	187½
Bombay Steam { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	247½
Central I.M. Co. Ltd.	10	April.	1	25
City of Bo. Building Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	550
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh.
Chemical Co. { D 2sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 200	250	..	Nil.	202½
Indian Cotton Oil Co. { O. Old 100	100	..	Nil.	80
Indian Cotton Oil Co. { O. New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
Indian Cotton Oil Co. { P. 150	150	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	121
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co.	100	July	10	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	155
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50	200	May	30%	645
Phillips & Co.,	40	July	Rs. 3½	34
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	45	787½
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbine Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co.	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	160
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	97
Tata Iron Steel { D	37	&	..	205
Tata Iron Steel Co { P	150	June	6%	156
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,11o½
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,11o
Tata "Hydro" Deb. Con P.S.	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	6% prem.
Thacker & Co.	50	May.	34%	200
Telephone Co.	25	..	Rs. 3	104
Treacher & Co.	500	July	Nil.	46
B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.				24
CD—Cum dividend XD—Exdividend				

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div. Rs.	
Akbar	750	May.	250	4,500nom50
Bibert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Areul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press	275	D.	15	125
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M	250	..	..	125
Hingolee	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	10	117½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Malmudpura Ctn.	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	75	910
New Mofussil Co.,	400	Nov.	50	785
New Berar	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	500 xd
Vardwan, G.P.	150	..		120

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI J. P.

Managing Director,

AGENTS WANTED.

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	121
Amritsar Patti Railway	100	Do.	9%	15
Ahmedabad Prantji Railway	500	Do.	6½%	645xd.
Ahmedabad Prantji Debenture	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%	120
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	Do.	4%	118
*Guzerat Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%	103
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 50	100	Do.	New	51
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 75	100	Jan-July.		74½
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	New	55
*Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	8%	173
Tapti Valley Railway	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	565
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July.	4%	121

* 4% Int. paid during Construction.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on March 25th say:—

GOLD.

Gold movements continue to be active, and withdrawals considerably preponderate on balance.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—
March 18th, £563,000 in bar gold.
March 19th, £900,000 in sovereigns released.
March 23rd, £91,000 in bar gold.
March 24th, £781,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—
March 18th, £101,000 in foreign gold coin.
March 18th, £205,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
March 19th, £703,000 in foreign gold coin.
March 19th, £62,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
March 22nd, £694,000 in foreign gold coin.
March 22nd, £80,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
March 23rd, £1,150,000 in foreign gold coin.
March 23rd, £200,000 in bar gold.
March 23rd £205,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt.
March 23rd, £55,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
March 24th, £504,000 in foreign gold coin.
March 24th, £90,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.

During the week the net reduction was £1,624,000.

The output of Rhodesia in February 1915 was £286,789, which compares with £293,133 in January 1915, and £259,888 in February 1914.

The output of West Africa in February 1915 was £144,034, which compares with £143,649 in January 1915, and £123,169 in February 1914.

SILVER.

The tone continues to be steady.

After the dip to 23 5/8d. a week ago, the quotation rallied to 23 13/16d. on the 19th instant, and has remained at that figure five days out of the six working days under review.

The Indian Bazaars have bought very little. The chief support has come from the Continent and from China, whence there was an inclination to replace some of the silver sold at about 3/8d. higher during the preceding week.

American sales, though not made freely, have been fairly good, and in the circumstances, the market has shown a healthy appearance.

An Indian Currency Return of the 15th instant gives the following details, in lakhs of Rupees:—

Notes in Circulation	59,79.
Reserve in Silver Coin	30,43.
Gold Coin and Bullion	7,71.
Gold in England	7,65.

The stock in Bombay consists of 7,100 bars, compared with 6,700 last week.

A shipment of 230,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p oz. std.

March 19, 23 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 20, 23 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 22, 23 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 23, 23 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 24, 23 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
March 25, 23 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 23.802 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate	5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std.	77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz.	Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz.	Nominal.

The quotation for cash delivery to-day is 3/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

BRITISH DYES.

SUBSCRIPTION APPEAL FIASCO.

A melancholy message is sent out to subscribers for shares in British Dyes, Ltd. says the "Daily News and Leader." It appears that the number of applicants was only 880 for 571,000 shares, and of this number 83,000 were conditionally applied for. The directors do not feel justified on such a poor subscription, in proceeding to allotment.

"Having regard," they say, "to the gravity of the situation and the serious results to many industries if the scheme be not carried into effect," they consider it incumbent upon them to take the exceptional courageo of calling the subscribers together. They desire that applicants shall be given full opportunity of considering the position with a view to the subscriptions being increased. A meeting of applicants was to be held at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, on March 24.

The directors add that unless the trade extend the further support necessary to justify them in proceeding to allotment, there will be no alternative wut to abandon the scheme and so lose the advantage of the Government assistance.

So far, then, this great scheme appears to have ended in a fiasco. Will the timid applicants for the shares be roused to a state of enthusiasm at the next meeting and be induced, in face of the peril of abandonment, to take up more shares and guarantee the success of the scheme.

The subscription failure is probably due to the manner in which the enterprise was advertised. So confident were the promoters that the public would rush for the shares in eager crowds that the prospectus was advertised in one London paper only, and on a modest scale in some provincial daily newspapers. Patriotism, therefore, without the necessary enlightenment regarding the nature and details of the enterprise, could not of itself ensure that great flow of subscriptions that would have saved the directors from the painful situation in which they now find themselves.

If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take. 180—4

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 18.

Luzon Maru	Minita	Kobe
Nagoya	Lyndon	London
Okara	Livingston	Rangoon

April 19.

Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
Orissa	Longlands	Rangoon
Dumra	Hobday	Busreh

DEPARTURES.

April

Ozarda	Hodgson	for	Rangoon
Linga	Cutbush	for	Karachi
Peter Jebsen	Nieuwejaar	for	Marseilles

The following vessels entered Docks for loading.

Steamer	Soldier Prince	for	Hull
"	Persia	for	Lond

S. S. Nio Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Nio Maru left Kobe for Bombay via ports on the 16th instant.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tosan Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 16th instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The steamer Luzon Maru, 2,968 tons, Captain S. Minita, arrived here on Sunday evening from Kobe, which port she left on the 18th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Nagoya:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Nagoya, 4,249 tons, Captain G. F. Lyndon, arrived here on Sunday evening from London, which port she left on the 26th ultimo, and called at the intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Okara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okara, 3,439 tons, Captain W. Livingston, arrived here on Sunday evening last, from Rangoon having left that port on the 7th instant, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Orissa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orissa, Captain D. N. Longlands, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 7th instant with a cargo of rice and timber.

S.S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Hobday, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, having left that port on the 10th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Peter Jebsen:—The steamer Peter Jebsen, 2,274 tons, Captain W. Nieuwejaar, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Port Said, with general goods on board.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 950 tons, Captain Cutbush sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Elax:—The steamer Elax, 2,571 tons, Captain J. E. Reynolds, will sail to-day for Aroe Bay, in ballast.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Monday, April 18th, 1915.

A. Kirkfield	Dermsky	T. M. & Co
F. Kathlamba	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Heiyo Maru	Nakumra	
N. Militiades Embiricos	Charitions	D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	M. Ismail	K N. & Co.
Satrunji	M. Hoosain	
Kaveri		

Courland.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Varela	Donne	M. M. & Co
3 Jeddah	Lottus	T. Morrison & Co
5 Westerland	Christiansen	W. M. & A. & Co
9 Worsley Hall	Ring	K. N. Co
7 Crosby Hall	Simpson	K. Nixon & Co
9 Novara	Hathaington	M. M. & Co
10/11 Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
5 Persia	Selby Hall	P. & O. Co.

H. D. D.

Daihoku Maru	Richards	H. A. G & Co
Islanda		M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Dalmaney	Will	
Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co
Gallia	Mcintyre	J. M. & Co
Luzon Maru	Minita	N. Y. K.
Scourge Baur	Nacoda	G. A. Midwood
Nagoya	Lyndon	P. & O. Co
Orissa	Longlands	M. M. & Co
Onda	Le Evande	M. M. & Co
Talamcotta	Livingston	M. M. & Co
Sildra	Downing	M. M. & Co
Virawa	Bryn	Bombay Co
	Smith	G. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miltiades Embiricos (s) 64 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 618 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 800 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 156 cwts. buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Vesterland (s) 952 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Soldier Prince (s) 7,000 cwts. rape seed, 7,999 cwts. castor seed, Sanday and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jeddah (s) 440 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 3,000 cwts. jinjilly seed, 1,250 cwts. groundnuts, K. Dewchand and Co.; 600 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

FOR GENOA.

Jeddah (s) 110 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nagoya (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru (s) 14 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales rotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 64 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Maneckji Petit Mills, 5 p.m. and Framji Petit Mills 4 p.m., Ordinary General Meetings, Hornby Road.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

Insolvency Court Vacation sitting.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, Standing Committee's Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlement, China, etc., will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

TANDY—At Springfield House, Fermoy, County Cork, on 13th March, to Major and Mrs. M. O'C. Tandy, a son.
TOWNLEY—At Cloverley, Simla, on the 10th April 1915, the wife of Mr. G. W. Townley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM—FARMER—At Krishnagar, on April 14th, Herbert Walter Onslow Graham, younger son of the late George Graham and Mrs. Graham, to Phyllis Ann, youngest daughter of John Edward Farmer.
JONES—TERRELL—On April 5th, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, Harold Ivor fourth son of the late Rev. D. Jones, to Annie Victoria Mabel, only daughter of the late T. C. Terrell, Esq.

DEATHS.

MODI—Khan Bahadur Bahamanji Edalji of Surat: retired Deputy Collector died yesterday aged 70: funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (B. T.) at Orient Building opposite Colaba Railway Station.
CHAMBERS—In France, on the 2nd March, from effects of wounds, Norbett James Joseph Chambers, "V" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 20 years, 4 months, 1 day, youngest son of Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Imperial Service, P. W. D., retired, and of the late Mrs. Chambers. Deeply mourned.—R. I. P.
NICHOLL—On the 12th April, at Dinajpur, of pneumonia, Bernard Vincent Nicholl, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Dinajpur.
STUART—On 10th April, at Calcutta, Bertram Wallace, aged 27 years, the dearly beloved and only son of Constance and Charles Stuart of W. Stuart & Co., Dhubri. (English papers please copy.)
WESTON—On the 12th April, 1915, at the Eden Hospital, Darjeeling, Agnes, widow of the late Mr. John Weston, Judge of the Principal Courts of Small Causes, Jessore and Krishnagar, aged 76 years. (English and Indian papers please copy.)
OVANS—On the 23rd March 1915, Captain E. H. Ovans, 125th Napier's Rifles, of diabetes, aged 33. Deeply regretted by his brother officers and all ranks.
DE RHE-PHILIPE—In the Walker Hospital, Simla, on Friday, the 9th April, 1915, Ellen Gertrude the beloved wife of G. W. de Rhe-Philipe, of Avondale Simla, S. W., aged 57 years and 19 days. Deeply regretted.

BAND AT ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—"The Light Horse" .....Blon.
Overture.—"Morning, Noon and Night" Suppe.
Valse.—"The Girl on the Firlm" .....Sirmay.
Selection.—"La Boheme" .....Puccini.
Dance of the "Hours and Finale" from.—"La Gioconda" .....Ponchielli.
Selection.—"The Pink Lady" .....Caryll.
Dance Intermezzo.—"Burma Maid" ...Ancliffe.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

April, 20.

1951.—Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "G" Company will detail 3 N.-C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m., on and from 14th instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.
Any information required by N.-C. Os. and men regarding the above duties should be obtained from the Officer Commanding Company.
Next for duty.—"B" Company, commencing Wednesday night, April 21st.
167.—Recruiting.—Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.
125.—Pay.—Companies will parade at Headquarters for Pay as follows:—
"D" Company.—Tuesday, 20th instant, at 6 p.m.
"E" and men of "G" Company living at Pali Hill Wednesday, 21st instant, at 6 p.m.
"F" Company.—Thursday, 22nd instant, at 6 p.m.
"G" Company.—Wednesday, 21st instant, at 7 a.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lt.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders By Major J. W. Hawes, V. D., Commanding B. V. A., Colaba.

April 19.

613.—Leave.—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave for one month with effect from the 19th instant:—Major, R. W. E. Pennington, V. D.
The undermentioned N. C. O. & Gunners are granted leave as follows:—Sergt. Hatton T., for 90 days with effect from 1st May 1915. Gunner C. R. Bandcroft for one month with effect from 19th instant, and Gunner R. J. D. Ward 14 days sick leave with effect from 19th instant.
614.—Commands.—Major R. W. E. Pennington V. D., having proceeded on one months leave the command of No. 2 Company devolves on 2nd Lieut. H. S. Bigg-Wither.
615.—Transfers.—The undermentioned members are transferred to E. E. Company, with effect from 21st instant:—No. 1634 Gr., Kilpatrick J. S. and No. 1701 Gr., Grey J. R. from No. 2 Company. No. 1696 Gr., Hamilton J. and No. 1703 Gr., Whyte H. from No. 1 Company.
The E. E. Coy. No.'s assigned to the above members are 212, 213, 214 and 215 respectively.
616.—Enrolments.—The undermentioned members having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps as follows: E. E. Coy., No. 210 Sapper Roland G. A. from 19-2-15 and No. 211. Sapper Hopson C. J. from 19-4-15.
617.—Strength.—The undermentioned members are struck off the strength of the Corps as follows:—No. 1705 Gr., Green W. (No. 2 Coy) from 21st instant. Joining New Army. No. 199 Sapper Jervis, (E. E. Coy) from 29th instant. Leaving Bombay.
619.—Duties.—No. 1702 Gr., Hutt A. (No. 2 Coy) will take over the duties of Corps Storeman, vice Green, from 20th instant inclusive.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Private messages for Busrah are liable to serious delay.

PARSI FAIR.

The Parsi Avan Jashan Fair was held yesterday on the Esplanade maidan.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Friday next.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—
One four-horned antelope (Tetraceros quadricornis) by Mr. W. T. Nash and one Indian antelope (antelope cervicapra) by Mr. Bomanji A. Engineer.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

The opening ceremony of the newly built pavilion of the Catholic Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Charni Road, will be performed by H. E. Dr. Matheus D'Oliveira Xavier, Patriarch of the East Indies, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 6 p.m., (S. T.).

REPORTED THEFTS.

Shaligram Sanlal, a Hindu, employed as an overseer in the Aden Port Trust, who had lately arrived in Bombay, reports the theft of a purse containing Rs. 806 in currency notes and cash.
Keshavji Harji Shah reports the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,170 from his room on the first floor of his house in Pathan Street.

MISSING ORNAMENTS.

Captain Hall, Commander of the s. s. Persia, reports that Miss D. West, a first-class passenger, left her cabin about midnight on the 13th instant and went to sleep on the deck. Before leaving the cabin, she placed her purse containing £12 in cash and her jewel case containing a number of articles of jewellery, in her bag locked it and placed it under the bung. She left the key in the pocket of a coat which was hanging in the cabin. The door of the cabin was left open. On her return to the cabin at 6 a.m. on the 14th she found all the valuables missing. Inspector Butterfield and Sergeant Mayne are making enquiries in the matter.

STREET FATALITY.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Kuverbai, a Hindu woman, aged about 80 years.
It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday evening the deceased was standing on the foot-path at Haines Road to allow a cart to pass. Just as the cart passed, the deceased started to cross the road, when a carriage driver by one Sheikh Vazir came up. On seeing it she got confused and dodged about and was knocked down by the horse, two wheels of the carriage passing over her. She was picked up unconscious and removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died on Sunday night. Witnesses deposed that the driver was driving at an ordinary pace and was on the proper side of the road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday eleven attacks and eleven deaths from plague and four attacks and two deaths from smallpox were registered in Bombay city, the eleven plague attacks being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba, Esplanade, Umerkhadi, Bhuleshwar, Kumbharwada, Tarwadi, Byculla and Worli. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 82, as against 147 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 105 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,228, out of which 42 were found to be plague stricken. Middle and Lower Colaba contributed two of these, Fort South 2, Umerkhadi 5, Dongri 4, Mandvi 9, Chukla 2, Market 3, Bhuleshwar 7, Kumbharwada 3 2nd Nagpada 2, Fort North, Dhobi Talao and Byculla 1 each.

BOMBAY PORT RULES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Mr. J. M. Schneider of the Port Officers' staff charged Ganoo Hassanbhoy with disobeying the order of the Port Officer. Mr. Bahmansha H. Daruwalla defended the accused.
The case for the prosecution was that about 7-30 p.m., on the 13th instant the accused, whilst bringing his prow into the harbour, was challenged by a patrol ship and asked to heave to. He however, refused to heave to and put on more sail and tried to clear away but was chased by a steam launch and brought to the patrol ship.
The accused admitted having refused to heave to but pleaded he had no knowledge of the new rules.
Mr. Schneider produced a telegram from the Customs' officials at Azhikal, where the accused had his port clearance, to show that the accused had been warned against coming into the Bombay harbour between sunset and sunrise.
The accused now pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30.

PESHAWAR BANK IN LIQUIDATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 19.

Parmanand, late Manager of the Peshawar Bank, now in liquidation, who is being tried for falsification of the balance-sheet before Khan Saidulla, First Class Magistrate of Multan, has been refused bail. At a meeting of the liquidators held yesterday a new liquidation scheme by Rai Damodar Das, the special Liquidation Judge, was discussed. The main feature of the scheme was centralisation and division of liquidation work into three departments viz., realisation, law and audit. The first work would proceed at the spot under the realisers whose headquarters will be at Multan, Rawalpindi, Ludhiana and Lahore respectively, with jurisdiction over the outlying areas and they will work under the control of the present liquidators. Law and audit work will be carried on at Lahore under the control of the joint general liquidator. Liquidators' emuneration will be revised and the scheme aims at securing economy and expedition with the necessary division of labour.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The third annual meeting of the above industrial company was held yesterday at their registered offices, Cox's Buildings, at 3-30 p.m. Sir Sassoon David, the Chairman of the Board of Directors presided. Among those present were Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Messrs. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, R. B. Boman-Behram, Ruttonsey Dharamsey, J. B. Boman-Berham, and others. The report has already been published in these columns.
Sir Sassoon David said:—
"As you are aware a large quantity of our raw material was sent to England before the flotation of the Company for the purpose of a bulk test to make sure that the materials were capable of making a first class Cement. Although the results of this test were eminently satisfactory similar results could not be expected straight away in the beginning. The first month's production was in the nature of a trial. The proportions for mixing the raw materials under the climatic conditions at Katni had to be studied closely. Coal also plays a most important part in burning of Cement and qualities from various Collieries have had to be carefully tried in the kiln. Rapid progress, however, was made with the experiments and I have great pleasure in informing you that we were able to produce cement well above the British Standard requirements and quite equal in quality to the average of the best imported brands. After consultation with the General Manager your Directors decided to commence putting our production on the market about the middle of February and I am happy to say that by this time a fairly large quantity has been sold at rates which, though lower than the prices of imported cement, still leaves us a fair margin of profit. Samples have been freely distributed to Public Works Departments, Port Truts, Railway Companies, Municipalities, Contractors and other large consumers who have approved of our cement and some trial orders have been placed. It is rather too soon to expect demand to equal production, but from the figures given to me by the Agents, I see the sales are satisfactorily increasing and they will undoubtedly be better as soon as the quality of our cement gets better known.
It will interest you to know that we sent a sample of our cement to Messrs. Henry Faija & Co. of London, who are recognized as expert authorities, to be tested by them and that in their report they state:—"Judging from the sample before us, the Cement you are producing at Katni is in every respect, both chemically and physically, well up to the average of the best English makes, and we do not think you need have the least hesitation in putting it on the market; we feel sure that it will give satisfactory results in any class of constructive work in which Portland Cement is generally used." I am glad to be able to say that the quality of our cement has since been further improved and that there can be no doubt now that our present production is fully equal to, if not better than, any imported cement.
Messrs. Martin & Co. the well known Constructional Engineers and Contractors of Calcutta, have been appointed selling agents for various parts of India. They are a firm of long standing reputation and extensive interests. We have considerable expectations from the arrangements made with them. Messrs. Macdonald & Co., Karachi, have similarly been appointed selling agents in their part of the country and we have no doubt that fair sales will eventually be made through them. Your Directors take a very hopeful view of the prospect of the enterprise. Had it not been for the war on account of which Government, Railway Companies and Public Bodies have shelved projected works for the time being, sales of cement to date would have been much larger.
Turning now to the subsidary industries in which your Comany is interested; the Pottery Works embracing Roofing Tiles, Firebricks, Glazed Drainage Pipes, etc., have also recently commenced producing and some sales have already been made, at fair prices. Your Directors expect a good demand for these wares. The demand for Bauxite and French Chalk continues on a limited scale, the Agents, however, have before them the possibility of eventually turning the extensive deposits of Bauxite to good account.
The first proposition that the Directors' Report and Aucited Statement of Account be adopted was passed after some discussion, as one of the shareholders wanted some information furnished him, which the Chairman, said could easily be had on application to the managing agents. An amendment was however, moved that the consideration of the report be deferred until the information was supplied there and then; but this was defeated.
Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., were then appointed auditors for the current year.
The third proposition re-electing Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, who retire in accordance with the Articles of Association was then moved by Mr. Ruttonsey Dharamsey and seconded by Mr. Bandrawalla.
Mr. Noble moved an amendment that Sir Vithaldas should not be re-elected. He was proceeding to give his reasons, when the Chairman said that it was not necessary for him to give any reasons at all. The moving of the amendment was in itself quite sufficient. They did not want to introduce any extraneous matters of a defamatory character, and thus make themselves liable for an action in the law courts. Mr. Noble could either move for reappointment, or not. But he was emphatically against bringing in any personal and irrelevant matter, which did not concern them.
Mr. Noble's amendment was however lost, only 10 voting for it and 4 against. The original proposition was then passed, re-electing the retiring directors.
The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In an issue of your paper of the 17th instant, in the report of a case headed "Cruelty to Animals," it is stated that the accused was a servant in the employ of a contractor named Deoba Chimnajee who supplied the Municipality with bullocks. Now, the person who has got the contract from the Bombay Municipality for the supply of a pair of bullocks at the rate of Rs. 1-9-6 including a driver, for a period of three years commencing from April 1913 is not the person named above.
Further there is an express clause in the agreement with the said contractor prohibiting him from subletting the contract to any other person.
Hence this violation of the term of the contract requires to be seriously dealt with, as it is the cause of the employmnt of some of the most unfit animals for Municipal purposes.
It is hoped the attention of the Municipal Commissioner or of some energetic member of the Corporation will be drawn to the above.—Yours, etc.

R. NAYEK.

Dadar, 19th April, 1915.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

HISTORY OF ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jame-Jamshed" and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, with Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, and Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji, was for the respondents.
Mr. Merwanji M. Cama, cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said the controversy regarding the admission of aliens into the Parsi community arose on the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Tata. He was present at the Anjuman meeting held in 1904, which appointed a committee to investigate this question. The Committee made a certain report, in consequence of which there was another meeting of the Anjuman, in 1905, when a resolution was passed *nem con.* to the effect that aliens should not be admitted into the Parsi community. Just after that resolution had been passed, the Parsi Punchayat case was instituted in which witness was one of the defendants, and the complainants were Mr. R. D. Tata, Sir D. M. Petit, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Bapuji Patel, and Mr. R. B. Jejeebhoy. All these plaintiffs were members of the Conference but not at one time. There were some extremists to which he had referred in his speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Two or three of them refused to join the Conference because they thought the then members of the Conference were not going as they ought to. But thanks to what appeared in "Jam-e-Jamshed" and another paper they thought those who were modcrates would be left alone between the extremists and the orthodox. They thought therefore they might join the Conference, be moderates for the time being and support the Conference. There was a dinner in honour of Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad, when they were approached and they joined the Conference. At the first Conference a serious mistake was made by one of the secretaries. They had intended to admit only members and delegates but owing to the mistake he had referred to all and sundry were admitted and hence all the noise that had ensued. A number of orthodox people got in uninvited because it was not intended for the orthodox party to take part in the proceedings of the Conference. After the first Conference they were excluded, and they had no right to be there. Five or six days before the first Conference was held the first respondent told witness he would see how they were going to hold a Conference. The "Jam-e-Jamshed" had incited the people saying the Conference was going to bring the Zoroastrian religion into disrepute. The Conference had always intended to handle religious questions but not religious questions of a controversial character which might divide the community. At a meeting of the Constitution Committee of the Conference a resolution was moved that only such religious questions should be taken up as were of non-controversial character and regarding which there was not a pronounced feeling in the community. It was rejected. It was considered unnecessary, because that was laid down in the very first programme of the Conference. An amendment on the same subject was also rejected and the orthodox party withdrew *en bloc.* Since then charges were made against the Conference in certain papers that the Conference were insidiously going to wreck the Zoroastrian religion. That charge was answered in newspapers and at the next Conference. The Conference had from the very beginning distinctly declared that they were not going to take up the crematoruim question. Personally he was against cremation.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Witness was also against marriage with aliens but he did not believe such marriages would jeopardise the prospects of marriage of Parsi ladies. Nobody objected to bowing to the sacred fire. He himself bowed to the sacred fire. People went to the fire temple to do that. That question had never been raised by the Conference and it would create a strong feeling of excitement if an attempt were made to prevent people from bowing to the sacred fire. A reference was made to it in a speech made by Miss Kabraji at the Conference. That was her individual opinion for which the Conference was not responsible. That opinion might have raised some controversy. Dastur Dr. Dhala had not deprecated the practice of offering sandalwood to the sacred fire. What the Dastur meant was that one should go to a temple with a pure heart and that otherwise no amount of sandalwood offered at the fire would expiate one's sins. What he deprecated was the amount of money spent by some people on sandalwood for this purpose in the hope of getting their sins washed.
Re-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said that to his knowledge the question of burning sandalwood was not considered by the Conference. The Conference had never assumed responsibility in regard to the personal opinions of speakers. At the first Conference it was not intended to exclude the orthodox party. As a matter of fact there was then no question of orthodox or reformer.
Mr. Velinker at this stage tendered Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit for cross-examination.
Mr. Payne said that he did not wish to cross-examine them as they had not been examined by the prosecution.
The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

POSTAGE RATE FOR BUSRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 19.

With effect from the 1st April, 1915. Indian postage rates and conditions will be applicable between Busra and the Indian Post Office at Mohammerah, between which a daily mail service (except on Sunday) exists. Thus on a letter not exceeding one tola in weight the postage will be half anna.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AND U. P. COUNCIL.

DEMOCRATIC SEARCHLIGHT S

In the course of a lengthy letter to "The Westminster Gazette," Mr. M. H. Kidwai (of Oudh), a Barrister, who writes from Tavistock Square, W.C., says:—"Mr. Ameer Ali may be right, although he is not supported by actual facts, when he says that the Civil Service in India is losing its attractions; but when he gives one of its causes to be a greater criticism of the Press, he admits that the service was imbued with an autocratic spirit, and is now afraid of democratic searchlights to be played upon it by the Press.
"The fact is that such tactless steps as the one taken the other day in the House of Lords are extremely unfortunate, because they lead to agitation, sedition, and even anarchism, and no condemnation of them could be too strong. They were indefensible even before the present critical situation, when the whole map of the world is being re-shaped, and when India, forgetting the past, is only looking to the present, and doing her best to help the Empire. Now, the steps of that type are more than indefensible—they are almost criminal in their callousness.
"The greatest mistake which the Government in India always made—and this was mostly due to the Civil Service of India—was to wait until an agitation of a keen degree rose up for conceding any demands of the educated people. They yielded only when their hands were forced. This put a premium on agitation—and agitation when taken up by hot-headed youths sometimes transgresses the legitimate bounds. Lord Crewe warned the House of Lords not to make the same mistake and to concede freely rather than grudgingly. But the House of Lords refused to appreciate the difficulties of Lord Hardinge at the present moment in India. In fact, it was led by an old civilian of India and another ex-Indian ruler, whose rule was well-compared by the late Mr. Gokhale to that of the Great Mogul, to add considerably to those difficulties. I am sure that the Viceroy considers it very fortunate at this moment that he has an Indian colleague in his Council, and perhaps so does Lord Crewe. Perhaps the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India both think this to be the right moment that the largest Province in India should have a Council with an Indian, so that such blunders as that not long ago made at Cawnpore, which gave a very anxious time to Lord Hardinge, and was only righted with the help of the Indian member of his Council, should by no chance be made at the present critical time. But the House of Lords has presumed that it knows better of the situation in India than the Viceroy.
"Last week we saw two actions in which India was interested as a party—one in Flanders, at Neuve Chapelle; the other in England, at Westminster. But, well, with what different results!"

MR. AMEER ALI'S EXPLANATION.

In a letter to the same journal which appeared in the issue of March 25th, the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali gives his explanation of the relative position of the Provincial and the Covenanted Civil Service in the administrative economy of India. He writes:—"It is evidently imagined that these two services run on co-ordinate lines, but that the Covenanted civilians have deliberately subordinated to themselves the Provincial Service. Is not there some misapprehension regarding the subject? What is now called the Provincial Service bore until quite recently the designation of the Subordinate Executive Service; only when it was recognised that capable men of this [illegible] rising to offices reserved till then for Covenanted civilians was the designation changed. But its *raison d'etre* remains as before—viz., to supply a machinery for junior grade work in the civil administration of India. It is recruited, therefore, from young men educated in the country at very moderate cost. Their salaries and pensions are carefully graduated, and a number of superior offices are reserved for those among them who show special capacity. In fact, it is analogue to the Second Division in the Home Civil Service. The senior branch of the service, save as regards those officers imported from the junior grade, is composed of men who have received a highly specialised education mostly in English Universities, and who on their arrival in India receive careful training in the work of administration. It does not imply a reflection on the junior service to suggest that men who have undergone a long and expensive preparation first in England and afterwards in India to befit them for higher grade work in which initiative and a certain detachment from local prejudices and predilections are essential have a preferable title to occupy such responsible offices. The millennium will not arrive yet, and grievances will always exist. The task of the statesman should be to find out if there is any real substance in any particular complaint, and try to remedy it without injustice to others who are less articulate, whether they be the masses of India or the service which cannot speak for itself or ask for redress of individual or collective grievances."

ATTACK ON SIKH RELIGION.

PUBLISHERS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 19.

The "Bulletin" reports that Raunaq Ram and Bishambar Datt who were being tried at Patiala for publishing a book entitled "Khalsa Panth Ki Haqiqat" or "Truth about Khalsa Panth," which was alleged to have injured the religious feelings of the Sikhs, were sentenced each to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 by the Nasim on Saturday last. An appeal will probably be field in the Chief Court, Patiala.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND (REPLAY).

JHANSI (1) BEAT HORNETS (0).

The third meeting for the trial of strength between these two teams in the second round of the tournament came off on the Gymkhana ground on Monday, when an exceptionally fast and close struggle ended in the visitors from Jhansi qualifying themselves for the third round by beating their redoubtable opponents after a keen encounter by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. The game attracted a big crowd of spectators in both the enclosures, who were treated to a vigorous display of hockey in which speed, hard hitting brilliant defensive tactics, and a keen forward play which made sweeping movements on either goal were the outstanding feature. It was a keen and clean struggle in which every player put his best foot forward to do full justice to his inclusion in the team. The halves on either side thrust themselves into prominence by repreately developing magnificent defensive tactics which as much facilitated the frustration of vigorous attacks as they kept the forwards well on the "go". The defensive measures were so effective and lasted so well throughout the sixty-minutes' play that the forwards on either side could not show up to any great advantage and really good chances were few and far between. Neither goal keeper had any difficult task to do, and Connell could not be blamed for the shot which beat him. Both sets of back were very hardworking and the pace at which the ball travelled from one end to the other kept them busy throughout. The forwards were clever and diligent workers. The teams on the whole were very evenly matched and the balance of exchanges was very even. The superiority of the Jhansi team lay in its clever dodges and they lasted better than their opponents, who showed signs of weariness. The Hornets put up a very good fight and though beaten were in no way disgraced. It must, however, be admitted that the Jhansi forwards had more open chances of scoring than what the Hornets could claim to have.
There was no scoring during the initial half in which both sides were attacked equally in turn. The exchanges grew hotter and faster than ever during the second moiety. Midway through this latter period, a penalty bully was ordered in the Jhansi circle, which looked as though it would practically seal the fate of the Jhansi visitors but Saunders cleared well. Four minutes' before the call of time the Jhansi forwards in the course of an incursion on the Hornets' defence, theatened the local defence and Jones beat Connell with an uppish shot, which turned out to be the only goal of the evening. During the remaining J. James came forward and initiated a few final desperate sorties on the Jhansi defence but they persistently refused to be beaten and the game thus ended in a win for the Jhansi team as stated, the final score being.

Jhansi ..... One goal.
Hornets ..... Nil.

The sides were:—
Hornets:—Connell, goal; W. James and J. James, backs; Rodricks, Windsor and Fido, halves; Downes, Navin, Linn, Cramer and Neal, forwards.
Jhansi:—Cunningham, goal; Esai and Cazalett, backs; Gellard, Walton and Saunders, halves; Low, Hebbard, Spiers Longman and Jones, forwards.
Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Asher.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 3—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi [illegible] 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana beat R. G. A. (Colaba)—1—1, 1—1, 2—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C.—1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers—2—0.
4. Jhansi beat Hornets—1—1, 1—1, 1—0.
5. Bhusawal beat G. I. P. Ry.—1—0.
6. Igatpuri beat Eastern Telegraph—3—2.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Grant Medical College v. Inst. Luso. Indiano.

A COMIC TRAGEDY AT THE OVAL.

A few weeks back the men of H. M. S. Fox were enjoying a quiet game of football on the Maidan when a kick more powerful than usual sent the ball flying across the Oval.
A motor car passing at the time at equal speed happening to meet the football in its flight there was a loud report. The car went calmly on but the football lay a squashed disc of leather in the centre of the road. The men all solemnly met around the remains, shook hands without a word and separated. That meant good-bye to pleasant sport, for footballs are not easy things for sailors to procure.
The little tragedy got to the ears of the Naval Fund and as hocky sticks and footballs were through the kindness of a friend to the Fund, being bought at the time to be sent to the ships up the Gulf the Secretary got an extra ball for the men of he Fox. Their gratiude and appreciation of the present took concrete form when a fancy dress football match was organised and held by them on Saturday last on the Oval.
Punctually at 6 p.m to the sound of a drum a procession of grotesquely dressed men marched from the tents to the ground where a large crowd had assembled to witness the play.
Everyone got full measure of enjoyment out of the games and showed their appreciation by very liberally responding when collecting boxes were passed round for the Naval Fund. Rs. 168 odd was collected and handed in to the Secretary.
Such a brilliant success demands an encore and it is whispered that we are to have another such treat before the men strike camp and leave us.

T

MEANS
THOMPSON FOR TAILORING.
There's Tailoring That Teases.
Tailoring That Tantalizes.
Tailoring That Torments.
Tailoring That's Tearful.
Tailoring That's Terrible.
Tailoring That Troubles.
BUT FOR—
Tailoring of Talent.
Tailoring of Taste.
Tailoring That Talks.
Tailoring To a Turn
IN FACT
Tailoring To a
T
Send a post card to
THOMPSON THE TAILOR,
(Lately with Messrs. Leach & Weborny and for 3 years HEAD CUTTER for Messrs. Asquith & Lord, 36, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.)

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM
Co., (INDIA) Ld.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Graham's Building,
Telephone 833 BOMBAY Telegrams 'OILWELLS'
IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.
SHELL - - MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN - BENZINE
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.
Shell Case Oil 150
Anchor case oil 125 Rising Sun brand 125
Deer brand 135 Bull brand 125
Swan brand 135
LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.
TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian Railways.
GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices

BEGG'S WHISKY
By Special Appointment
TO
H. M. THE KING.
The Whisky of the Day.
The Whisky of the Wise.
Obtainable everywhere or from
(Please remember about the free English cut glass Decanter full of whisky.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
D. C. GOMRIGAR & Co.,
Opposite Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
TOWN.
Yearly .. .. ..Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. ..Rs. 11
Quarterly .. .. ..Rs. 6
MOFUSSIL.
Yearly .. .. ..Rs. 30
Half-yearly .. .. ..Rs. 16
Quarterly .. .. ..Rs. 9

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Over 1,25,000 Members on Register.
Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.
Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.
Wanted capable and energetic Agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.
BALKRISHNA BROS.,
Agents,
Cook's Building, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
Sold by all Stores.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Constantinople	6
India and Great Britain: Professor Murray's Vision	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 5, 7 &	8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay University	3
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Five Marriages	8
Fighting in East Africa	8
The Attitude of India	9
Battle of Flanders	9
Industry and Science	9
German Plot against Neutrality	10
Prince Bulow's Overtures	10
LEGAL NEWS	5
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 20, 1915.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

News from the Bosphorous has of late been as scant as it is varying. We have been told on the one hand that life, social and political in the Turkish capital, proceeds along normal lines, that the Ottoman is quite oblivious of his danger and nurses his future in the lap of optimisim. From other sources we learn that whole train or boat loads of refugees are departing daily, the one to the interior of Roumelia and the neutral Balkan States, the rest across the water to their old Asiatic home. These various rumours are so conflicting that one requires to examine them with the utmost caution, and with an essentially impartial mind. If these announcements in the press had been restricted to reports of the state of mind of the average man in the street of Stamboul, it would have been wiser to regard them as but idle rumours and pay them no attention. But on more than one occasion of late, have come from reputable quarters certain pronouncements on the present attitude of the Imperial Ottoman family such as we in this country, where the House of Osman is regarded as a sacred institution in the fabric of Islam, cannot ignore, but must analyse as far as the scantiness of our information will permit us to do.

We have on a previous occasion referred to the report of that brilliant diplomat Sir Louis Mallet, dealing with the state of affairs that obtained in Constantinople in the days preceding the Odessa incident, which brought about this unhappy war, between ourselves and the old ally whose integrity we so often guarded in the past, sometimes to our own danger. That report has taken unto itself a new interest by two recent filtrations regarding the venerable Caliph. The one informed us that Mohammed V. had absolutely repudiated the idea that he should seek refuge in Asia Minor on the ground that he personally had nothing to fear from either Britain or France, which, of course, is perfectly true. This information came first from "The Near East," which is well-informed as a rule on such subjects, and it is worthy of note that this organ has in its copy which reached us by the last mail reiterated its statement as to the Sultan's decision. Now, from a French source, we learn that the Sultan has made a remarkable statement delporing the *impasse* to which the Young Turks, who placed him on the throne, had brought the Empire, and expressing his sorrow that he had ever succeeded to the honours of his House only to see them lost in ignominius strife. This from "le Temps." In continuation we now hear that His Imperial Majesty intends to abdicate if Constantinople is threatened, which it is true is the only means within the Sultan's power of casting off the Young Turk shackles and saving his personal dignity, since he is helpless so far as saving that of the Sultanate and Caliphate is concerned. Some weeks ago we referred to an interview between the Caliph and Mr. W. T. Stead, when that celebrated journalist, who, during his life had talked to the greatest potentates of his age, arrived at a flattering conclusion as to the character of Mohammed V. One cannot help reflecting on the irony of human destiny, particularly with regard to kings, in learning that the fate of the most amiable prince who has ever girded on the sword of Osman is to pass the remainder of his venerable age, by his own wish as a sovereign self-shorn of his honours. Though we should welcome with satisfaction any action on the part of the Sultan which would officially dissever his humiliating association with the all-powerful brigands of the Committee, yet we still hope that the ruling descendant of the conqueror of Byzantium may be spared this sacrifice by some conclusive move on the part of those of his subjects who are still guided by the dictates of loyalty, honour and commonsense. It has been repeatedly argued by the leading historians of Europe that Louis XVI. lost his Crown and his head by the fatal mistake of the flight to Varennes, which is another way of expressing that noble if cruel tradition "that a captain must go down with his ship" in order to save the honour of his order. By flight Louis proved that he was not fitted, either by his courage or his sense of honour and responsibility to guide the destinies of the French nation. By recourse to the greater security of Asia Minor Mohammed V. would ignore the historic tradition of his forefathers that the seat of the Caliphate was Stamboul and that he bore as the Ottoman sovereign any responsibility as far as the future of that great city was concerned.

We, in the British Empire may be divided as far as the Sultanate is concerned; on the question of the Caliphate responsible people are agreed. We recognise the dignity, the power and the forces of civilisation within Islam and the necessity for preserving them. In the heart of Africa the creed of Mohammed annually rescues thousands of heathens from the chains of barbarism, and it regulates the social and political relations of millions on three great continents. At the head of this wonderful world force stands the Caliph-Sultan, the Chief of the Ottomans, and to him surely the entire universe will extend to-day its sympathy when he stands disgusted and disgraced by a band of renegades unworthy of the traditions of their race.

INDIA AND GREAT BRITAIN: PROFESSOR MURRAY'S VISION.

In the instructive and sympathetic address which Professor Gilbert Murray delivered the other day at a London party arranged by the Indian Hospitality Committee, he visualised the possibilities of co-operation between India and Great Britain with refreshing originality of outlook. Professor Murray's object, as he stated, was to speak frankly to the Indian students alone, but the address should be read with benefit by all who have the interests of India and England at heart. Too much has been said of the loyalty of India,—the loyalty which India owes to England. But never were truer words said of it than those which Professor Murray uttered: "Loyalty is not a thing that is *owed*. It is a thing that grows or does not grow. When people have been comrades and worked together for a long time,—even with quarrels—there rises normally among decent human beings a bond of trust,—a mutual expectation. Now I believe that between India and England that bond exists." Nor is the Professor's recognition of India's service any the less enthusiastic. "But now when we are threatened to our very life, you have helped. You have given us more than we ever dared expect. The message of the Indian kings and princes (and we must add "the Indian people") which Mr. Roberts read out in the House of Commons will not easily be forgotten." Professor Murray, Radical-like, is not very much enamoured of the word Empire, and nothing is more remarkable than his anxiety to see more in the relation of India and England than the Imperialists are willing to admit. "Is the great Empire," he asks, "of which you and I are parts, for which your brothers and mine are shedding their blood together to grow to be indeed a commonwealth, the greatest community of free men and women that the world has seen?" That is the problem which confronts England and India. India will never reject it; her anxious hope is that the fullest opportunity will be given to show what she can do, and Prof. Murray frankly recognises,—as it is seldom recognised,—her ability to do her part. "From the end of the earth," says he, "two utterly different civilisations, which yet were closely akin thousands of years ago, have been caught again by the process of world history and set together to this enormous task." The English people may shirk it by abandoning their highest ideals, or, accepting India's willing co-operation, by great labour and heroic patience, by constant hard thinking and facing of facts, solve it successfully by building up the great commonwealth of which Prof. Murray speaks. Prof. Murray indeed does not lose sight of or underrate the difficulties that lie before England and India and the differences that separate them. 'A narrow conception of patriotism is one and the clash of religions is another. But these difficulties, inevitable though they may be, are not insurmountable. For Professor Murray believes that the true development of the vast heterogenous mass of strong life which is called the British Empire will involve utilising all the different elements and contributions which its various races and societies can bring to the common stock. The process is already going on. And it is men like Prof. Murray (he himself selects Lord Haldane and Mr. Gokhale) and not "the determined old gentlemen, most falsely called 'Imperialists' who cry out that India was taken by the sword and must be held by the sword," who help it on. To those whose vision is circumscribed by considerations of patriotism to their motherland, Prof. Murray's appeal is timely and insistent:

> But is there not a great mother whose children we all are, whose day is coming and not yet come? Cannot you and we work together in this service of the greater Commonwealth which is also the service of humanity? We *must* be together. I can see no future for an isolated India; no happy future for a Great Britain which is content to boast that she holds India by the sword. . . . . Let us preserve our national character. Let us use our feelings of patriotism and nationalism to inspire us and to give strength to our hands; but at the back of our minds let us always remember the wider Commonwealth, our Great Mother and think of the time when we brother nations may bring our various gifts to her feet and say together our 'Bande Mataram.'"

Seldom has such an inspiring vision been expressed in more eloquent language. India, we are confident, is anxiously waiting to be allowed to co-operate with England in realising this vision. It is for England to accept the proferred hand. In these days of stress and storm when the deeper truths of life are sometimes forgotten, it is the thinker that moulds the destinies of the nations. Prof. Murray is such an one and it can only be hoped that his words will not have been uttered in vain.

Notes of the Day.

The Austro-Italian Incident.

It is difficult to know exactly what to make of the incident on the Austro-Italian Frontier. The natural assumption would be that the last thing the Austrians desire is to embroil themselves with Italy. It is true that Austrian obstinacy and determination to sacrifice nothing to Italian sentiment have defeated all Germany's efforts to secure such an agreement between her present and ex-partner as would persuade the latter to promise her neutrality to the end of the war. But that does not predicate that Austria has any desire to provoke Italy into joining in the war as one of the opponents of the Teutonic alliance. And it would be too far-fetched to suppose that Austria had devised such a deep scheme as to provoke hostilities with Italy as an excuse for insisting upon an immediate peace and ending the war, as far as she is concerned. And yet, at a time, when the least untoward incident is fraught with appalling possibilities we find Austrian troops on the Frontier deliberately attacking an Italian regiment.

Italy's Correct Attitude.

According to the details of the affair to hand the Austrians were repulsed and pursued for two hundred yards into their own territory, and the fighting was of such a desperate character that, in spite of the small number engaged, there were, in all, a hundred killed. It is not clear whether this incident is the same as, or connected with that previously reported, in which fifteen Austrian soldiers are reported to have entered Italian territory, penetrated two miles, and returned unscathed, in spite of the pursuit of the Italian Customs officials. Of course frontier incidents of this latter type are not uncommon and in ordinary times are easily adjusted. But even a trifling affair of this kind is dangerous at a moment when there is so much electricity in the atmosphere. And a pitched battle between two regiments with severe losses on each side is a very ugly affair to smooth over. That the Italian Government is not anxious to precipitate a conflict and desires to preserve a correct attitude is indicated in the fact that the Colonel of the Eleventh Bersaglieri has been ordered to Rome to report on the incident. Were there a desire on the Consulta to hasten a quarrel it would have been easy to utilise the incident as a justification for handing the Austrian Ambassador his passports.

Sir John French's Dispatch.

The concluding portion of Sir John French's despatch on the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, which we publish to-day, does not seem to contain anything of a character that would make it a matter of doubt in the eyes of the Censor whether it would be wise to publish it; yet the telegram is dated April 14th and to-day is April 20th. What is the reason for this delay of five days between the dispatch of the telegram and its delivery to the newspaper offices in India? Is it possible that there was something in the latter part of the despatch which it was thought desirable not to publish, and that it has taken the authorities all this time to decide that the telegram might be allowed to pass after the undesirable part had been deleted? There is clearly nothing in this final part of Sir John French's report, as published, that could have necessitated a lengthy deliberation of five days in the Consor's office. It tells us that there were attempts on the part of the British troops engaged to make further progress after most of the objects of the enterprise had been obtained, which had to be abandoned owing to various adverse circumstances. Otherwise this concluding portion of the despatch emphasizes the value of the action, the vigour, spirit and ability with which the operations were carried out and contains a graceful compliment to the Prince of Wales.

The Empire and the Peace Terms.

In contrast to the fashion of many public men and journals in England, who speak and write of the Peace Settlement after the war as though the decision of every point would rest with the British Government, it is quite refreshing to find Lord Milner, one of the "prancing pro-consuls," giving an audience at the Royal Colonial Institute a timely reminder, that we cannot expect to have everything our own way. "Even," said Lord Milner,

> if the enemy were to be utterly beaten, it was not Great Britain or even the British Empire which would be the only conqueror Our Allies, who had borne the fiercest brunt of the struggle, would have to be considered and it seemed almost inevitable that any conceivable settlement would disappoint a good many people, and it might prove disappointing among others, to our fellow-countrymen in Australia, Africa, and America. All the more necessary was it that they should feel that if they had to forego any portion of what they might reasonably claim, it was not due to neglect of their interests by British statesmen, but simply to the necessities of the case.

We are glad to note that the "Westminster Gazette" in commenting upon this supplies a point which Lord Milner omitted, —namely, India. Lord Milner said. "In dealing with the terms of peace, the British negotiators will be acting not only as representatives of the people of these islands, but as trustees for all the peoples of the Empire." To this the "Westminster" adds:—

> This is sound doctrine, to which we wholeheartedly subscribe. We feel quite sure that the Government will be at pains to get seised of Dominion and Indian opinion. It may well be that an Imperial Conference may not be practicable, but if it is not we must use the cable to consult the Federal Cabinet which we have ready in the Dominion Prime Ministers and the Viceroy of India.

The Queen of the Belgians.

Much has been heard of the King of the Belgians since the war began; less about the Queen. Her Majesty, it will be remembered, is a Princess of the House of Bavaria. She was married in 1900, and is exceedingly popular not only in Belgium but in her native country. In his very interesting Life of the King, just published (Long), Mr. J. de Courcy MacDonnell says that one whispers in Belgium that the Bavarians remain in their hearts still faithful to her, and the citizens of Brussels tell each other that the Bavarian soldiers in their midst have more than once revolted and have been led into battle against them with the greatest difficulty. Few of the crimes alleged to have been committd in the war, Mr. MacDonnell states, can be laid at the door of the Bavarians.

Her Majesty's Activities.

All through the war the Queen of the Belgians has shown remarkable bravery, and the "doing good" which has always been a feature of her character has never once been interfered with. Her Majesty is a good musician, and the gift she thus possesses she shares generously. She shows herself as ready to play for the poor as for the King, who is, like herself, a lover of music. One of her earliest acts in Brussels was to carry her violin to the bedside of a sick woman, who had confessed to her that she longed to hear music, and play soothing airs to her. From her father, who specialised as an oculist, she learned much medical lore and gained a practical knowledge of hygiene and nursing. This knowledge is always at the people's disposal. In 1913, Mr. MacDonnell recalls, a great mining accident brought death and suffering to many houses in the Borinage. On the very day of the accident a motor-car carried a gentle lady to the houses of the stricken ones. Her words brought consolation to all before they discovered that she, who entered alone and spoke to them so simply, was the Queen. In one house a miner lay whose arm was badly damaged, and who was in imminent danger of blood-poisoning. With none but the miner's homely wife to aid her, she dressed his wounds and bandaged them, and returning speedily to Brussels, she despatched to him her own doctor, whose ministrations saved his life.

TO H.R., IN THE TRENCHES.

Twelve years ago you came to us,—
You'll smile as you remember when
Your mother made some little fuss
On leaving you,—a child of ten!

A little, fair-haired, nervous boy,
You'd never quitted home before,
And mused without excessive joy
On what the future had in store!

Of course those tears were quickly dried,
And soon you plunged with eager zest
Deep in the happy-flowing tide
Of schoolboy life, and did your best!

And when you left the school I knew,
As well as ever master can,
That, given the occasion, you,
At any rate, would play the man!

You do! knee-deep you're standing now
In mud, begrimed with gore and sweat;
I wonder if you're thinking how
We trembled if your feet were wet!

Of half a hundred men you're lord,
You hearten them in snow and slush,
You, who could hardly speak a word,
Ten years ago, without a blush!

You shrank before the slightest frown,
By just a hasty look dismayed,
And now you cut a German down,
And face the shrapnel unafraid!

Yes: you're a hero! what of me?
In the familiar room I sit,
And go on teaching History,
While you, forsooth! are making it!

But when you visit, safe and sound
(God grant you may!), the dear old place,
My prayer is that I may be found
Worthy to look you in the face!

W. Snow
in "The Westminster Gazette."

ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.

TWENTY-EIGHT PERSONS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 19.

Chinto Ranto Ananda Ranto Nathaniel Garu and twenty-seven others were prosecuted before Mr. E. L. Harris, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam District on charges of rioting armed with deadly weapons, being members of an unlawful assembly, and voluntarily causing grevious hurt to a public servant.

The story for the prosecution was that on 22nd November 1914, the Sub-Inspector of Police of Kotpad with two constables went to the village of Bhasote to recover property concerned in a house-breaking case. They had information that the property was in the house of the first accused and they found some of it on the person of his wife. As the first accused at the time of the visit was away from home and it was nearing sunset the police sealed up his house as also certain other houses belonging to other accused as there was reason to suspect that the stolen property might be there, and a guard consisting of a policeman and few villagers including one of the accused, was placed on the house. Very shortly afterwards the first accused turned up and expressed annoyance at his house having been locked up. Some more of the accused arrived and many began hustling the policeman on guard. The third accused who is a convert to Christianity and belongs to the German Mission, gave out to the people assembled, that it would not matter if they drove the British police out. On this all the accused assaulted the constable. The Sub-Inspector arrived on the scene in the meantime. The mob at once set upon him. The Sub-Inspector was very badly injured so much so that for some time his life was dispaired of.

Agreeing with the Assessors the Agent found all accused guilty and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment beginning with four years.

On behalf of the first accused Dr. S. Swaminathan argued in appeal this morning against the conviction.

The appeal is proceeding.

One of the rules that has had to be introduced in connection with Inland telegrams in India in consequence of the war is that every message must bear the surname of the sender at the end of the text. It may be added that the name of a firm or a registered abbreviated address is admissible as a surname.

It is stated that the Port of London will increase its charges from twenty to twenty-five per cent. from May.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

FAILURE ANNOUNCED.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES IN CARPATHIANS.

BOMBARDMENT OF DARDANELLES RESUMED.

It is authoritatively announced in Rome that notwithstanding Germany's efforts to secure an agreement between Italy and Austria on lines of territorial concessions, negotiations have failed.

A Milan telegram gives another version of the Austro-Italian Frontier affray. It says that the Austrians were repulsed and followed for 200 yards into Austrian territory. There were losses on both sides which are said to include at least a hundred dead.

is officially announced that after eighteen days' persistant attacks the Russians had captured by April 5 the principal chain of the Carpathians, seventy miles long. The fighting since then has been in the nature of isolated actions with the object of consolidating the gains. The Russians between Mar. 19 and April 12, captured 70,000 prisoners, including 900 officers, 30 guns and 200 machine-guns.

Latest reports from Basrah show that the Turkish force opposed to the British on April 14, is in full retreat up the Euphrates. The force was seen on the 15th near Retawi, over 30 miles north-west from the battle-field of the 14th, retreating in an entirely disorganised manner.

The Press Bureau states that three aeroplanes from the Suez Canal reconnoitred on April 15th to El Sirr, twenty-five miles south of El. Arish. Nine bombs were dropped on 150 to 200 tents with effect. No enemy troops were seen on this side of El. Sirr.

According to an Athens telegram the bombardment of the Dardanelles was resumed on Saturday.

The Press Bureau announces that a British submarine made a difficult reconnaissance in the Kephez Mine-field in the Dardanelles and ran ashore.

A Berlin communiqué admits a British success south-east of Ypres and adds that south-west of Metzeral in Alsace, the Germans withdrew before superior forces.

VICEROY'S TERM AND DECCAN SABHA.

At a general meeting of its members, the Deccan Sabha, Poona, passed resolutions humbly but emphatically protesting against the action of the House of Lords in vetoing the proposal of Government to grant an Executive Council to the United Provinces, and praying that his Majesty may be pleased to extend the term of his Excellency Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty to the close of the War and a year thereafter. The Sabha adopted memorials which will be submitted to the Secretary of State for India, in this behalf.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN AFFRAY.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONTIER AFFRAY

A HUNDRED KILLED.

ITALIANS ENTER AUSTRIAN TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 18.

A Milan telegram says that the Austrians on the frontier attacked the Eleventh Bersaglieri which repulsed their assailants and followed them for two hundred yards into Austrian territory.

There were losses on both sides which are said to include at least a hundred killed. The Colonel of the regiment has been ordered to Rome to report on the incident.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS

GERMANY'S EFFORTS FAIL.

ROME, April 19.

It is authoritatively announced that notwithstanding the Germans' efforts to secure an agreement between Italy and Austria on lines of territorial concessions, negotiations have failed.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

REVISED DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 19.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 17th:—

The Zeppelin raid in the east Coast proves to have done little harm. Some damage to property was caused, but no person was injured. Bombs were dropped near Henham Hall, which is used as a military hospital.

Quickly following this raid a German seaplane made a hasty dash across Kent yesterday afternoon and dropped a few bombs, but no damage was done and the intruder left pursued by British airmen.

French aviators have also been very active. Ten bombs were dropped on the railway workshops behind the German lines which were used for the manufacture of shells. Ten bombs were dropped on the powder magazine causing a huge flame to ascend, and 40 bombs which hit the mark were dropped on the central electric station which supplies the town and forts of Metz with power and light.

From the region of the Dardanelles reports of activity in several directions are made.

The French Minister of Marine states that a French cruiser destroyed the railway bridge connecting the town Acre with the Syrian railway system.

A Russian communiqué says that Russian destroyers sank off the Anatolian coast four steamers and several sailing vessels and exchanged fire with the Zunguldak batteries 150 miles to the east of the Bosphorus.

In the Carpathians operations are much hindered by the bad state of he roads owing to t' aw and swollen rivers and it seems likely that until the mountain torrents recede neither side will be able to display much activity.

The Russians report the capture of two heights near the Lupkow Pass and the successful repulse of persistent attacks in the direction of Stry in Galicia.

FOUNDATION OF INDIAN ECONOMICS

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

A paper on "The Foundation of Indian Economics" was read by Mr. E. B. Havell at a meeting of the East India Association which was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Monday, March 22.

He attributed the decadence of India's industry and the stagnation of her creative powers to the break-up of the constitution of the village communities which began in Mogul times and had been continued under British rule. The great problems for the future were to use the economic forces more effectively and to restore the vitality of Indian village life, with which was bound up Indian industry on a basis of handicraft. India would challenge the industrial supremacy of the West when electrical science has succeeded in harnessing the power of the sun, as might happen to-morrow.

Mr. Joseph King, M.P., who presided alluded in warm terms to the achievements of Indian troops. He was sure that Englishmen looked upon them as something that meant possibly in the future a great advance in progress for the Indian people as a whole.

ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

IN A DISORGANISED MANNER.

LATEST REPORTS FROM BASRAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 19.

Latest reports from Basrah show that the Turkish force opposed to us near Shaiba on April 14th is in full retreat up the Euphrates.

The force was seen on the 15th near Retawi, over thirty miles north-west from the battlefied of the 14th retreating in an entirely disorganised manner, part of the force moving by land and part in country boats of every description.

The enemy's losses on the 14th are estimated at 2,500.

TRIBUTE TO MEDICAL STAFF.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has received the following telegram from the G. O. C. at Basrah: "I am delighted to inform your Excellency that I have received from all quarters glowing accounts of the conduct of medical officers, assistant surgeons and Army bearer personnel of the Shaiba Force and of the line of communications. In action they displayed great bravery while throughout the strenuous and unremitting labour of the last six days and nights their devotion to duty has evoked universal praise. Including those of the enemy over eleven hundred wounded have been attended to and transferred to the General Hospital at the base under conditions of unusual difficulty and strain on the medical personnel who have nobly done their duty."

AEROPLANE RECONNAISSANCE FROM SUEZ CANAL.

ENEMY'S CAMP BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, April 18.

A message from Cairo, issued by the Press Bureau, states that three aeroplanes from the Suez Canal reconnoitred, on the 15th inst. to El Sirr, twenty five miles south of El Arish.

They dropped nine bombs on about 150 to 200 tents with effect. They saw no enemy troops this side of El Sirr. The distance they flew was 190 miles.

THE DARDANELLES.

BOMBARDMENT RESUMED.

ATHENS, April 19.

The bombardment of the Dardanelles was resumed on Saturday.

A Turkish aeroplane dropped bombs on the warships at Tenedos but missed. The aeroplane was pursued by Allied sea-planes but escaped.

NO RECENT NAVAL FIGHTS.

MR. CHURCHILL DENIES RUMOURS.

LONDON, April 19, 4-35 a.m.

Mr. Churchill in a statement to the press denying the rumours recently current says:—

There has been no naval action of any kind in the North Sea during the last month nor any action in the Dardanelles except for local bombardments and reconnaissances by single ships. Since March 16th there have been only two or three men hit in the Dardanelles and no loss or injury has occurred among the French and British ships.

CHASING OF A TURKISH DESTROYER.

LONDON, April 19, 1-40 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that twenty-four have been drowned on the Monitou and twenty-seven are missing. The loss of life is apparently due to the capsizing of two boats. The Manitou herself is not damaged.

DIFFICULT RECONNAISSANCE.

BRITISH SUBMARINE RUNS ASHORE.

LONDON, April 18.

The Press Bureau announces that the British submarine E15 made a difficult reconnaissance in the Kephez mine-field in the Dardanelles yesterday and ran ashore.

An official Constantinople communiqué says that the officers and men were rescued and made prisoners.

TURKISH REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, April 18.

A Constantinople communiqué says:—E15 was sunk in the Dardanelles. Three officers and twenty-one men of a crew of thirty-one were rescued and captured.

ENGLISH AVIATOR'S EXPLOIT.

100 YARDS OF RAILWAY DESTROYED.

ESCAPING FIVE FORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 19.

An English aviator dropped bombs on the station at Haltingen destroying a hundred yards of railway.

He flew up the Rhine in the direction of Mulhausen escaping five forts.

BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR YPRES.

GERMAN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

AMSTERDAM, April 18.

A Berlin communiqué admits a British success last night south-east of Ypres, and says after nine explosions the British penetrated our positions north of the canal. The battle continues round three craters.

The communiqué adds, that south-west of Metzeral, in Alsace, the Germans withdrew before superior forces.

FIGHTING ON THE AISNE.

GERMAN ATTACK ARRESTED.

PARIS, April 19.

The evening communique says the day was comparatively quiet, the principal activity being artillery duels and local infantry actions.

Our artillery arrested a German attack on St. Mard wood, in the valley of the Aisne. We charged with the bayonet inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Several weak German attacks in the forest of Parroy, in Lorraine, were easily repulsed.

The Germans in Alsace three times unsuccessfully attacked our trenches at Little Reichackerkopf.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

ALLIES' AEROPLANE SUCCESSES

PARIS, April 18.

A communiqué says, after a violent bombardment a German battalion attacked north-west of Orbey, in Alsace, but was repulsed. The enemy left many dead, in front of our trenches and we made a number of prisoners.

A Belgian aeroplane wrecked a German aeroplane near Roulers, and one of our air squadrons successfully bombarded an aerodrome in the same region.

IRISH PATRIOTISM.

SATISFACTORY RECRUITING.

LONDON, April 18.

Speaking at Glasgow, Mr. Dillon congratulated Irishmen on their patriotism. To be neutral to-day was to be hostile or a coward.

Recruiting, he added, was now proceeding in Ireland like a house on fire.

MR. GLADSTONE SHOT IN THE FOREHEAD.

LONDON, April 19.

The Welsh Fusiliers went into trenches on April 10 and Mr. Gladstone on the following Tuesday. He was on the parapet endeavouring to locate a sniper when he was shot in the forehead.

SITUATION IN SMYRNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The inhabitants of Smyrna are leaving for or being driven into the interior.

An impression prevails that the Allies will take the town. Military requisitions strongly resemble a pillage.

SULTAN OF TURKEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Dedeagatch correspondent of the "Temps" states that the Sultan of Turkey announced to a recent council his decision to abdicate should Constantinople be endangered.

NEUVE CHAPELLE.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH

FURTHER INTERESTING DETAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following is the completion of Sir John French's despatch dated April 14th which has been apparently delayed in transmission.

LONDON, April 14.

Further south the Twenty-fourth Brigade, towards Pietre, was similarly held up by machine-guns. The Twenty-fifth Brigade on the right of the Twenty-fourth was also held by machine-guns from the bridge over the river Deslayes, north-west of the Bois du Biez. The Dehra Dun and Jullunder Brigades moved to attack the Bois de Biez but were held up on the line of the river Deslayes by an enfilading fire from the defended bridge, which was assuming considerable importance. Artillery was brought to bear on the bridge while General Haig directed the First Corps to despatch some battalions in support of the attack on the bridge, but darkness falling and the enemy receiving reinforcements, further progress could not be attained.

POSITION CONSOLIDATED.

The Fourth and Indian Corps proceeded to consolidate their position whilst these operations were proceeding and the First Corps attacked from Givenchy, but the enemy's wire was insufficiently cut and little progress was possible. The Fourth and Indian Corps renewed their attack on March 11th but it was soon seen that further advance was impossible till the artillery had dealt with the various houses in the defended localities. Efforts were made thus to direct the artillery fire but the weather did not permit of aerial observation and telephonic communication being broken it was impossible to do this with sufficient accuracy.

GALLANTRY OF FOURTH AND INDIAN CORPS.

Even when our troops had stormed a house here and there it was impossible to check our artillery and consequently the infantry had to withdraw. The same unfavourable conditions prevailed on March 12th. The Fourth and Indian Corps gallantly attempted to capture the strongly fortified positions but were unable to maintain themselves although they succeeded in holding them for some hours. The Germans violently counter-attacked supported by artillery, but were easily repulsed. As most objects had been attained the offensive operations were suspended and the ground won was held and consolidated.

FIELD-MARSHAL'S APPRECIATION.

The cavalry were in readiness to follow up the infantry success. The Fifth Cavalry Brigade made considerable advance but the situation was not so favourable as had been hoped and consequently no further action by cavalry was advisable. Artillery of all kinds was handled with the utmost energy and skill and rendered invaluable support. The Field-Marshal declares that his estimate of the battle is best expreseds in his order to General Haig, conveying the warmest appreciation of the skilful manner in which the orders had been carried out and the fervent appreciation of the magnificent gallantry and devoted and tenacious courage of all ranks whom General Haig ably led to victory.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THOROUGHNESS.

Field-Marshal French concludes:—The Prince of Wales is the bearer of this despatch. His Highness continues to make most satisfactory progress. He was on my staff as *liaison* officer at the battle of Neuve Chapelle and the reports of the generals agree in commending his thoroughness. I myself have been very favourably impressed by the quickness with which His Highness has acquired knowledge of the service and his deep interest in the welfare of the men who greatly appreciate his visits. The Prince did duty for a time in the trenches with his battalion.

Field-Marshal French warmly commends the untiring devotion of the Bishop of London and the able and devoted assistance of Lieut.-General Sir William Robertson. Many other names form the subject of a separate report.

GREEK STEAMER TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

GERMAN AEROPLANES ATTACK TRAWLERS.

FLUSHING, April 18.

Twenty-two of the crew of the steamer Ellispontos have arrived here. They declare that they were twice torpedoed without warning westward of Noordhinder, last night. The vessel was empty.

The crew rowed for 2½ hours and reached Noordhinder. The captain was badly wounded, and is in hospital.

German aeroplanes threw bombs at two British trawlers and afterwards fired on them, without, however, any effect.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE CARPATHIANS.

RUSSIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

THE OBJECT ATTAINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, April 19.

An official statement says at the beginning of March, old style the only portion of the principal chain of the Carpathians in possession of the Russians was the region of the Dukla pass. All other passes were in the hands of the enemy.

We decided, before the season of the melting of the snows and bad roads, to extend our positions dominating the outlets into the Hungarian plain.

Great Austrian forces, which were concentrated for the purpose of relieving Przemysl, were then between the Lupkoff and Uszok passes, and our grand attack was planned for this sector.

To facilitate a frontal attack over difficult ground, it was decided to make an auxiliary attack in the direction from Bartfeld to Lupkoff. This began on March 19th and was completed on March 23rd, and the main attack began on March 28th in the direction of Baligrod, enveloping the enemy positions on the west at Lupkoff and on the east at the source of the River San.

The enemy offered a most desperate resistance, bringing up every available man, including German troops and numerous dismounted cavalry, his effectives on the Bartfeld-Uszok front exceeding three hundred battalions.

Notwithstanding this and the great natural difficulties, we completed the task by April 5th.

Subsequently, fighting in the Carpathians was concentrated in the direction of Rostok, where the enemy, notwithstanding enormous losses, delivered on the 16th instant with great forces sixteen barren attacks on the heights we occupied east of Telepotch.

As Russia employs the Julian calendar, which is twelve days behind the Gregorian, the events described as having taken place in the beginning of March, have to be interpreted twelve days later—about the middle of March.

EIGHTEEN DAYS' PERSISTENT ATTACKS.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 70,000 PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 19, 2.45 a.m.

It is officially announced that after eighteen days' persistent attacks we had captured by April 5th the principal chain of the Carpathians on the front Reghetoff to Volossate, seventy miles long.

The fighting since that has been in the nature of isolated actions with the object of consolidating our gains.

We captured between March 19th and April 12th seventy-thousand prisoners, including nine hundred officers, thirty guns and two hundred machine-guns.

GERMANS AND EASTERN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent is disposed to agree with the "Novoe Vremya's" critic that the Germans may attempt to save the situation in the Carpathians by a great effort from the Czenstochowa-Cracow front.

AUSTRIA'S MILITARY RESERVES.

AGE LIMIT RAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18

It is officially announced in Vienna that in view of the possibility of a protracted war, and in order to secure the necessary reserves, the liability of service of untrained men for the Landsturm will in future be from the ages of 18 to 50, instead of 19 to 42 as hitherto.

GENL MAUNOURY DECORATED.

PARIS, April 19.

Prince Arthur of Connaught on behalf of the King has decorated General Maunoury, who was recently wounded, with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant G. H. Cotter, 20th London Regiment.

Lieutenant Ledger, Welsh Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. A. R. Newton-King, Irish Regiment.

Second-Lieut. A. Ramsey, Buffs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major L. Edwards, Lincolns.

WOUNDED.

Captain G. W. Fraser, Seaforths.

Major H. E. Hake, Warwicks.

Second-Lieut. C. E. Leigh, East Kents.

Brigadier-General F. S. Maude.

Second-Lieut. W. H. Rogers, Middlesex.

Major D. B. Steuart, Artillery.

DEATH OF BARON REUTER.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

HEAD OF REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Reuter deeply regrets to announce that Baron Herbert de Reuter, Managing Director of Reuter's, was yesterday found lying dead in his residence near Reigate.

A revolver, which had been discharged was found and there appears to be little or no doubt that the Baron fell by his own hand.

He was greatly overwrought by the sudden death of his wife to whom he was warmly attached and whose body still lies in his house awaiting interment.

Baron de Auguste Julius Clemens Herbert Reuter was the eldest son of the first Baron, the founder of Reuter's Telegram Company. The deceased, who was Managing Director for the past forty years, was born in England in 1852, was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and was in all respects an Englishman. He was married to Bertha, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Campbell, of Buscot Park, Berks, in 1876 and there are two children of the marriage, one son and one daughter. The heir to the Barony, Herbert Julius, was born in 1878.

CATERPILLAR IN SOUP.

A LADY COOK'S ACTION.

Mrs. Amy Owen Hill, a widow, described as a lady cook, sued, in the King's Bench Division, during mail week. Miss Lucy Annie Frost, manageress of a boarding establishment at South-terrace, Littlehampton, to recover damages for slander and wrongful dismissal.

The defendant denied that the words complained of were uttered and also pleaded privilege. As to the dismissal, the defendant pleaded a justification.

Mr. Flowers, in his opening statement, said the plaintiff was of good family. She had lived abroad with her husband, and when he died thirteen years ago she took a situation as cook at an institute for governesses in Paris and afterwards carried on a boarding-house at Brighton for 9½ years until illness in 1914 obliged her to give up her house.

Last July she was engaged as a lady cook at a small boarding-house at Littlehampton by the defendant, and took up her duties on Thursday, July 8. At dinner on the following evening complaint was made that there was a caterpillar in the soup, and she was dismissed, the defendant offering her 4s. and saying to her in the hearing of the proprietress:

"When I engaged a lady cook it was to protect myself from drink. I have had eight cooks in two months. I find you are exactly the same. You did not know what you were doing yesterday afternoon; you were perfectly confused. You are not going to spoil another dinner for us, and after you have had your breakfast you can pack your things and go away. If it is not drink it is drugs. We have proof of it."

Subsequently the defendant wrote to the plaintiff's solicitor:

"Every single course (of the dinner) was ruined. Such an awful dinner I have never seen. Even a caterpillar came up in the soup. I have never accused her of drink or anything else. She was useless."

Counsel submitted that there was no justification for the accusation and that the plaintiff was entitled to a month's wages in lieu of notice.

THE SAUCES.

The plaintiff gave evidence.

Did you see the caterpillar?—I don't think it was shown me, but I know there was a caterpillar. I thought it came from some flowers which Miss Byerley (the proprietress) offered me to smell when I was cooking. The garden was full of marguerites, cabbages and beans—(laughter)—and I saw two earwigs in my bedroom, so I don't wonder. (Laughter.)

Mr. Flowers: Is there any truth in the suggestion that you had been drinking?—Most certainly not. It was 80 in the shade. (Laughter.)

Or that you took drugs?—No; I sleep very well.

In cross-examination by Mr. Frampton the plaintiff said she did not go on a month's trial.

Did you serve the fish up quite black?—No; it was beautifully cooked; a beautiful golden brown.

Mr. Justice Avory: There is black sauce in there not?

Mr. Frampton: There was to have been white sauce. (Laughter.) (To witness). Was the leg of mutton all burnt?—Certainly not.

Was the sauce burnt and no onions in it?—I heard no thing of such accidents.

Was the calf's head served up raw?—I was never told so.

Was the only dish that appeared to be a success the black currant pudding?—No.

Did you remain in the house or some hours screaming?—Do you mean to ask if I had hysteria?

Were you screaming?—I was very angry with the defendant.

"A BOILED INSECT."

Miss Frost, the defendant, giving evidence, stated that Miss Byerley was proprietress of the boarding-house and she (witness) was manageress. The plaintiff was engaged on trial. She was accused only of inability to cook.

(Continued in Column 5.)

FIVE MARRIAGES.

DEATHS IN A BATH.

TRIPLE MURDER CHARGE.

Not for many years has there been a case of alleged murder surrounded by such extraordinary circumstances as were revealed at Bowstreet Police-court during mail, says the "Daily Telegraph." The prisoner, a man named George Joseph Smith, aged 43, had previously been before the Court on a minor charge, during the hearing of which important developments had been foreshadowed, but the full story as opened by counsel for the Crown was a truly amazing one.

Arrested on Feb. 1, the prisoner was originally accused of causing a false entry to be made in a marriage register at Bath, and in the course of the subsequent proceedings, extending over several weeks, evidence was given showing that between the years 1898 and 1914 he had married five different women, of whom two had died in their baths, one on the day following, and the other within a few weeks of the marriage ceremony. It was also a matter of public knowledge that a third woman had met with a similar fate.

These five marriages, in which the prisoner, under various names, was said to have figured as bridegroom, were as follows:

Jan. 17, 1898.—George Oliver Love and Caroline Beatrice Thornhill at St. Matthew's Church, Leicester.

Aug. 26, 1910.—Henry Williams and Beatrice Constance Annie Munday, at Weymouth Registry Office.

Nov. 4, 1913.—George Smith and Alice Burnham, at Portsmouth Registry Office.

Sept. 15, 1914.—Oliver Charles James and Alice Beatrice Reavil, at Woolwich Registry Office.

Dec. 17, 1914.—John Lloyd and Margaret Elizabeth Lofty, at Bath Registry Office.

THREE VICTIMS.

In opening the case, Mr. Bodkin, after mentioning that the evidence already given would be relevant to the present charges, said: The prisoner will be charged now before you with the murder of three women:

Beatrice Constance Annie Munday, on July 13, 1912.

Alice Burnham, on Dec. 12, 1913, and

Margaret Elizabeth Lofty, on Dec. 18, 1914.

The case is a very remarkable one, and one of exceptional gravity. Some of its most remarkable features are, first of all, the daring with which these crimes were committed, facing, as the prisoner had to do in regard to each of them, an investigation before a coroner and a jury. They are also remarkable from the, I would almost say, skill with which sudden and silent death has been dealt out to these three women, and from the presence in each one of the three cases of the greed for wealth, which no doubt was the dominant motive for taking the lives of these three women. As a fact we shall show that from the deaths of two of them something like £2,800 was obtained, and the prisoner was, when he was arrested, not far away from obtaining £700 more.

A remarkable feature of the case is the presence in regard to each of the three women of precisely the same features—an illicit courtship, a pretended affection, a bigamous marriage, and persuasion to make a will, the effect of the will in each case being to make him the sole legatee. Also in the nature of the deaths of each of these three women precisely similar circumstances existed. Each one of them was found dead in a bath; each one of them had died from drowning; each one was first discovered by the prisoner; the death of each was followed by a letter from the prisoner to her relative; the burial of each was hurried forward, and the extraordinary meanness of the prisoner in regard to the funeral arrangements stands out as characteristic of each of these three cases.

PRISONER'S HISTORY.

Mr. Bodkin went on to state that the prisoner's true name was George Joseph Smith. He was the son of the late George Thomas Smith, of Roman-road, Bow, and was born on a date which would become important later on, namely, Jan. 11, 1872. The next that was heard of him from the date of his birth was on Jan. 17, 1898, when, in the name of George Oliver Love, he married Miss Thornhill at Leicester. He did not live very long with her. She was still living, having been discovered in Canada, and being now on her way home.

In 1908 the prisoner met a young woman named Edith Mabel Pegler, at Bristol, and the scene of most of these occurrences was in the west country. After a very short acquaintance, he married her at Bristol on July 30, 1908. Prisoner carried on business as a dealer in secondhand furniture, and the couple used to travel about, never being very long in any one place. During the months of August and September the prisoner was absent from Miss Pegler for some three or four weeks, during which time he was at Weymouth.

Mention of Weymouth introduced the name of Beatrice Contance Annie Munday. She was a single woman, aged about 33, and on Aug. 26, 1910, at Weymouth, the prisoner, in the name of Henry Williams, married her. She lived until July 13, 1912, when she died at Herne Bay. She was a tall, well-made, and healthy woman, and was the daughter of Mr. Munday, who had been a bank manager in Wiltshire. Her father had some property, and when he died he left the whole of it to his son and to this lady.

A MARRIAGE AT WEYMOUTH.

Miss Munday's share, which amounted to about £2,500, was invested in stocks and shares, and because she was not a very capable or businesslike person she executed a voluntary settlement of the property, and the uncle and brother were trustees. her income was about £100 a year, which was paid to her monthly by her uncle.

Miss Munday lived a rather solitary kind of life, staying at various boarding-houses and lodging-houses. On August 26, 1910, without any prevous warning to her relatives, she sent a letter to her uncle announcing her marriage on that day to the prisoner.

Subsequently prisoner seemed to have realised that the attitude of the solicitor he had consulted was not of a very friendly character towards him, and he instructed another solicitor to obtain a sum of about £130, which he had discovered from the papers had accumulated in the hands of the trustees. After some correspondence a cheque for £135 2s. 11d. representing the accumulated balance, was forwarded on Sept. 13, 1910. That was a day crowded with events in this story. After the cheque had been cashed the prisoner appeared to have sent a telegram to himself. When it arrived Miss Munday was out, and he opened it and said to the landlady, "I have got to go to London on important business." He left the house, and his wife did not see him again until eighteen months later. He took with him £130 in gold. When Miss Munday returned home she was greatly distressed to hear that her husband had gone A letter which he had left was handed to her.

Some instructions with regard to payments to be made to the landlady followed, and then the first portion of the letter was repeated, the conclusion being:

"If you do not I shall be angry when I return. Believe me, I shall be sure to return to you, even if it is years to come. Mark what I say."

That letter clearly confirmed the description of the character of this woman. The prisoner knew her mental capacity, and every dishonest direction and falsehood was repeated over and over again, so that a person of the dullest capacity could not fail to understand the action he wished to be taken in order to fall in with his own plan of disappearing with this money.

MISS MUNDAY'S DEATH.

After this the couple appeared to have lived at Woolwich and Ramsgate, and eventually, on May 29, they took a small house at 80, High-street, Herne Bay. As soon as they were settled down there, there was correspondence between Miss Munday and her uncle, and in consequence of her repeated requests further copies of the settlement and other documents connected with her father's will were sent to her. Prisoner then consulted a solicitor, who took counsel's opinion which was to the effect that Miss Munday had no power to set aside the settlement. When the prisoner heard that he seemed to have realised that the only way in which he could obtain this woman's property was that she should execute a will in his favour, and then die. Accordingly the solicitor was instructed to prepare two wills, one for Miss Munday, leaving everything to her husband and one for the prisoner, leaving everything to her.

On July 8 Miss Munday executed her will leaving everything to the prisoner. Then came a feature which was present in all these cases, and which it was suggested by the prosecution was the prisoner's method of preparing for the deaths of these women. On July 10 prisoner and his wife called on a Dr. French, and prisoner said the woman had had a fit on the previous day. The doctor prescribed a sedative, and they went away. On July 12 Miss Munday sent a registered letter to her uncle, and at one o'clock in the morning prisoner went round to the doctor and told him his wife had had another fit. The doctor called, but could not find any evidence of a fit. At eight o'clock Smith went to the doctor with a note:

"Do come at once, I am afraid my life is dead."

At the inquest, prisoner and Dr. French being the only witneses, a verdict of death from misadventure was recorded.

THE SECOND CHAPTER.

Alice Burnham was a young woman about 25 years of age, the daughter of Mr. Charles Burnham, of Aston Cilnton, Bucks. She married the prisoner in the name of George Joseph Smith on Nov. 4, 1913, at the registry office at Portsmouth. She had been for some years a nurse at Southsea, and was possessed of a little property of her own. The circumstances in which the prisoner met her were not known, but by the end of September, 1913, they were undoubtedly acquainted. They became engaged, and spent a week with Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, who, it was quite clear, did not find the man a very acceptable prospective son-in-law. After the wedding the couple went into lodging in Begent-road, Blackpool, and Miss Burnham wrote a post-card to her mother in which she said:

"I am sorry to say I have again suffered from bad headaches, which necessitated going to a doctor and taking medicine. My husband does all he possibly can for me. In fact, dear, I have the best husband in the world."

Prisoner seemed to have regarded the matter were extraordinary callousness. He went to an undertaker and stipulated that the woman should be buried as cheaply as possible and in a public grave. Previous to marrying Miss Burnham the prisoner had introduced her to Mr. Pleasants at Southsea, and she had insured her life for £500, at the same time making a will leaving everything she possessed to her husband. On Jan. 18, 1914, he received £506 from the insurance company, and with it he purchased a further annuity.

ANOTHER "MARRIAGE."

Going on to deal with the case of Miss Lofty, Mr. Bodkin said she was 38 years of age, and was one of several daughters of a reverend gentleman who died some years ago in Bristol. She had been engaged to be married, but the arrangement had fallen through, and at the end of 1914 her family had no knowledge that she was contemplating marriage. As a fact, on Dec. 17, she was carried at the Bath Registry Office to the prisoner, who gave the name of John Lloyd, bachelor. She died on Dec. 18 in a bath at 14, Bismarck-road, Highgate. The circumstances in which she met the prisoner were not known, but she must have done so either in November or December.

On Dec. 8 prisoner called at Dalkeith House, Stanley-road, Bath, and engaged some rooms, saying he expected a lady friend. On Dec. 15 Miss Lofty left her mother's house, and took up her abode at Dalkeith House with the prisoner. Two days later they were married, and left for London the same afternoon, going to lodgings in Bismark-road, Highgate. That evening the prisoner took his wife to see a Dr. Bates, saying she had got a headache. On the following day they both went to a post-office at Muswell-hill, and Miss Lofty withdrew all the money she had in the savings bank, about £19. She then appeared to be in her usual health.

In the evening she asked for a bath, which was prepared for her. She left the sitting-room about a quarter to eight. Shortly afterwards the prisoner, who had just previously been heard in the house, knocked at the front door, and when it was was answered he remarked, "Oh, I forgot I had a key. I have been to get some tomatoes for Mrs. Lloyd. Is she down yet?"

THE THIRD DEATH.

The cause of death was suffocation from drowning. The woman was 5ft. 3in. The bath at the top was 5ft. 6in. long, and at the botton 4ft. 2in. The depth at the wide end was 1ft. 7in. In this case there were bruises on the woman's elbow. An inquest was held, and after an adjournment, necessitated owing to the landlady having met with an accident, a verdict of "Accidental death; drowned in bath," was returned.

If, concluded Mr. Bodkin, what I have opened is borne out by the evidence of the many witnesses who will have to be called, it is clearly, in my submission, a case in which the prisoner should be committed for trial on these three charges. I have not dealt with the medical side of the question at any length. I believe it is much more a question of fact than a question of medical knowledge, and that the tribunal, whether yourself or a jury, can draw a perfectly practical inference from a knowledge of the proportions of these women and the size of the baths. It is clearly and essentially one of those cases in which the tribunal should have the whole of the evidence before it for the purpose of meeting and controverting the suggestion that anyone of these three deaths was accidental. For the purpose of showing who caused these deaths the prisoner stands out as the person who first discovered them in each case, and the person who alone reaped any material advantage from them.

The evidence previously given by Detective-Inspector Neil and two other police officers having been read over, the prisoner was remanded until March 29.

(Continued from Column 1.)

What was the soup like?—Terrible.

Mr. Justice Avory: You must explain what you mean.

The Witness: There was no taste; it was not what I call soup.

Mr. Frampton: Did the guests drink it?—Not after the caterpillar or earwig was discovered in it.

Mr. Justice Avory: One gentleman found a caterpillar in his soup.

The Witness: It was a boiled insect. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Avory: Did it turn red like a lobster? (Laughter.)

The witness said the fish was burnt and the white sauce had to be thrown away.

Mr. Frampton: How about the roast mutton with sauce?—All burnt, and there was no sauce. (Laughter.)

What was the condition of the calf's head and brain sauce?—The calf's head was almost raw and there was no brain sauce. (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

INDIANS CHARGING GERMAN TRENCHES.

Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

A bayonet charge by Indian troops, supported by a British grenade-thrower at Neuve Chapelle.

FIGHTING IN E. AFRICA.

A DIFFICULT COUNTRY.

GERMAN PREPAREDNESS.

An officer in British East Africa writes to "The Times," under date February 28, describing the difficulties of the campaign in that area and an unsuccessful attempt to relieve a small British camp which the Germans had cut off:—

I came up here on December, 29 and have had a lively time since. I've been in three lively little patrol scraps and one pitched battle. We are fighting near the coast and on our frontier, and why they should have chosen the most malarious and vicious climate and country in all Africa to fight in I can't imagine. Malaria is rife, and there is a tremendous lot of sickness amongst the troops (ours), and no doubt the Germans suffer as badly. The country is all low-lying and swampy, with miles upon miles of mangrove swamp, full of villainous and poisonous insects and flies. Where the country is a little higher it's all thick bush, and you can't see 20 yards in front of you most of the time.

I think I can give you a little vague news of our last big battle on the 18th. We had a small fortified camp in German territory, and the Germans came down suddenly in great force and cut it off and surrounded it. Our base camp a few miles away tried to relieve this camp, but met with very strong opposition. From our two other small fortified camps—call them "C" and "D" I was in "C"— we got orders to proceed and attack the German left flank and try and cut out through and relieve our camp which was cut off by the enemy—call it "B" and our base camp "A." I sallied forth from "C" camp with a company and a half, and we hadn't gone a couple of miles before we struck fireworks and had a lively little scrap with a big enemy's petrol. We pitched into them, and they bolted like blazes, and we chivied them for three miles until they got right away out of range. We were now only a mile and a half from "B" camp, and thought we were going to relieve it easily enough, but we had not gone another 400 yards when we bumped into the German left flank guard, who apparently had been expecting us. They were double our number at least, and opened fire on us with three Maxims; we took cover and replied as best we could. . . Well, we stuck this heavy fire from three Maxims and some 250 rifles for some 2½ hours, waiting for reinforcement which never came (they turned up two hours later from camp "D" and found us gone and so retired). As our ammunition had been all but finished, and as we spotted an outflanking move of the enemy, we retired, making a long detour by our left front, and joined up with our other forces from Camp "A". By this time the fight had developed into a serious general engagement, and we were making no progress and could make none, for the Germans outnumbered us by at least 3 to 2 and held us everywhere. When we joined "A" camp forces I was ordered to go and report to the General, and he ordered me and what was left of my company and a half back to our camp "C," which was expected to be attacked in force also. "A" camp forces could not relieve "B" camp, and 24 hours later "B" camp fell to the Germans, having run out of ammunition and water. "B" camp had a rotten time of it; I'am told that they were battered by 10 Maxims and four small field guns. In the action my company lost seven killed, five wounded, and some 10 missing (all of whom bar one eventually turned up). Three were killed in a two yards' radius of me, and the subadar-major, who was standing next to me, was wounded slightly in the arm.

At 5 p.m. the next day we were suddenly startled by a big gun booming and a shell bursting about a mile from our camp "C" then another and another, coming closer each time. At first we thought it was our own guns from Camp "A", so we wired them asking them what the devil they were up to, and got an immediate reply saying they were not firing and had heard no guns and telling us to evacuate our camp and fall back on Camp "A" in event of a serious attack. The Germans shelled away for nearly an hour; however, they did not find us, and their nearest shell dropped some 500 to 600 yards away from our perimeter. As the Germans were sure to attack us and cut us off next day, and as it was hopeless to defend our camp if heavy artillery were brought against our earthworks, we fell back on "A" camp at dawn with our tail (rearguard) wagging furiously and scrapping with the German advance patrols half the way. We want as many Maxims with trained white gun crews as they can cram into the country. The Germans are simply bristling with Maxims, and use them like artists, and the Maxims do 90 per cent. of the damage we suffer.

GERMAN EFFICIENCY.

An infantry officer writes:—

Their trench equipment is magnificent and their methods beyond praise. When they blew up the trench that the——were in I came up to reinforce about half an hour after, just as it was getting light, and placed my platoon under the command of the——captain. I wanted to retake the trench at once, but he wouldn't let me, and told us to wait till daylight, so I watched the Germans with my periscope and saw them rush in. No sooner had they got in then they had every sandling off the parapet and blocked up the trench against us, and they brought in their portable iron loop-holes, which are extremely good. They had all this rigged up in under half an hour; when I retook the trench I found they had everything ready for a long occupation. Their trench mortars are a wonderful piece of scientific work; they make no report when fired, as the bomb is propelled by compressed air.

The prisoners I took were very well dressed (smart and clean), plenty of good rations, bread, bully beef, chocolate, coffee, biscuits, good boots to prevent frost-bite; in their trenches they oil their feet, then bandage them and oil the bandage, wear two pairs of socks, then a pair of carpet slippers, and then gum boots over the top of that. They are equipped with any number of hand grenades and bombs.

THE ATTITUDE OF INDIA

HER ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

SIR HENRY COTTON AT MANCHESTER

An address on "India and the War" was given by Sir Henry Cotton at the annual meeting of the Manchester Liberal Federation on March 19. The meeting was held at the Manchester Reform Club, and Sir Arthur Haworth presided.

Sir Henry Cotton said that the present attitude of India had come to many people as a surprise. The truth was that the stories we had heard about the Indian peril rested upon no real foundation of fact. It had been usual to charge the educated Indian with disloyalty. He had been in close contact with the educated community of India for nearly fifty years, and if there was one thing of which he was more certain than another it was that during that period there had been at no time any feeling of disloyalty towards the British Crown. There had been times when individuals and even small sections of the community had developed anarchical views. Such people would be found in every community, but in India their number was probably smaller than in any other country of the world. The habits of anarchism, the outrages which were occasionally perpetrated were imitated from the West. They were not characteristic of the Indian mind, they were only acquired and committed by an infinitesimal section, and they found no sympathy from the educated section of their own community.

LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

From 1906 to 1910 India undoubtedly was in a very unhappy and unrestful condition. But since Lord Hardinge's assumption of the Viceroyalty there had been a very definite change. We owed to Lord Hardinge a great debt for the splendid spirit of friendliness and conciliation which he had consistently displayed, in spite of great provocation, towards the Indian people. To him more than anyone else was due the fact that a passive loyalty had been converted into an enthusiastic feeling in favour of Great Britain. To the causes of this change must be added the effect of the King's visit. The announcement of the abrogation of the partition of Bengal was in itself enough to have made a considerable modification of feeling in the country. But the King also made a number of very short and very wise speeches. He always managed to say the correct thing in the smallest possible number of words. To the crowds who were listening to him in Calcutta he said, "I leave you a legacy of hope." These words sank deeply into the Indian mind, and coupled with the policy of the rulers they had produced an immense effect for good.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES AND ASPIRATIONS.

Naturally, however, Indians had still many grievances. To begin with, their position was that of a people held in subjection. But they had great hopes, built upon the declarations which had been made to them from time to time, that many of their grievances would be removed. There was, undoubtedly, a greater prospect now than there had ever been of a change in our treatment of the Indians both as citizens and fellow-subjects. One great trouble was that Indians, outside India itself and Great Britain, were not allowed the privileges of British subjects; they were not allowed entrance into some of our colonies. Grievances of this sort must be removed, and there was more likelihood of their removal now than there had been at any previous time.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

It had always been dinned into our ears that the Hindus and Mahomedans fought each other on every occasion, and based upon that misconception was the extremely narrow and unwise policy that we must divide India to rule her successfully. Between the political views of the educated Hindus and those of the educated Mahomedans there was no difference, and the relations of the two classes were the most cordial. No distinction could be drawn between the political programme of the Indian Moslem League and that of the Indian National Congress. That could not have been said fifteen years ago. There had been nothing more remarkable or satisfactory in the development of India during the last fifteen years than the unity of the educated classes of India. It was entirely due to the spread of education, which seemed impossible twenty years ago. To-day there was no such thing as a contemptible, jealousy between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. He noticed that in the House of Lords, a few days ago, the supposed hostility between the Hindu and Mahomedan was used as an argument against the addition of an Executive Council to the Government of the United Provinces. The argument was brought forward by noble lords who ought to have known better. The rejection of the proposal to establish the Executive Council would produce a bad impression in all parts of India, and would start an agitation which it was expedient at the present time to avoid.

Referring to the economic and commercial interests of India, as affected by the war, Sir Henry said there could be no doubt that trade had been considerably dislocated. There was, however, wonderful power of vitality and recuperation in India, and owing to her size loss from this source was got over much easier than it was in smaller countries. It was, however, a difficult thing for India to place those goods the export of which had been stopped. India was, therefore, now in the position of having to find some other way out of the dilemma: how to pay her debts and for her imports. The great bulk of the exports would probably now find its way into China and Japan. Of recent years the export of cotton piece goods from Lancashire to India had been overdone. It was a very grave thing for Manchester if there were any falling off in this trade. From information which came to hand he thought cotton goods were being taken by the general population of India, so that the situation was more favourable than they might have anticipated. On the question of foodstuffs, he thought there would be a million tons of wheat coming from India during May, June, and July to England, the crop having been a good one. When that came into the market he hoped it would have the effect of reducing prices. (Hear, hear).

THE DARDANELLES.

SOME HISTORIC SWIMS.

The forcing of the Dardanelles has elicited many references to Byron's famous swim from the European shore to the Asiatic, says the "Westminster Gazette." This was the route taken not only by his own Don Juan, but by all others known up to the first decade of the nineteenth century to have performd the feat. Chief among these in Byron's day was a Neapolitan and a young Jew. Each of these, like Byron himself, with his companion Ekenhead, were watched the whole time by hundreds of spectators, whose interest in the matter had been stimulated by a controversy about the strength and the exact direction of the tides. As it was, the force of the stream made straightforward progress impossible, and extended a passage of one mile to something between three and four.

Captain Bathurst, of a frigate then lying in the Golden Horn, with a companion named Turner, had both tried to follow Leander's exact course from Abydos to Sestos only to meet with repeated failures. No doubt, therefore, they convinced themselves that they would have done better to steer the poet's course; this, however, if somewhat the easier, was shown by Hobhouse to be beset by many serious risks. Of these Byron made light, saying that he had been fully trained to overcome them by the far more exhausting and perilous swimming of the Tagus. Byron, of course, is not alone among British bards in his natatory prowess. The tradition of Shakespeare's doings in the Avon should perhaps be rejected. His contemporary, Spenser, it is circumstantially attested, showed himself perfectly at home on and under the river Lee when, in 1580, secretary to the Lord Deputy, de Wilton.

Shelley, as a boy in the south of England, circumnavigated in his morning dip the pond covering a hundred acres in the park of Field Place; he surpassed this performance, however, in salt water between Bournemouth and Swanage. But the literary champion of the art during this period was the gigantic John Wilson ("Christopher North"). To him the water formed as much his element as the land. Windermere and Loch Lomond he seldom took a header in without making a complete compass of them, and in his Magdalen days, without once touching the shore, he did about a third of the distance from Oxford to Westminster. In his Balliol days A. C. Swinburne never attempted to rival this, but, in company with his contemporaries, John Nichol and G. R. Luke, both Snell exhibitioners, acquitted himself with distinction on the rtaches between Iffley and Nuncham.

BOY MURDERED ON A CANADIAN FARM.

ENGLISHMAN CHARGED WITH THE CRIME.

Herbert Thackeray King, an Englishman who had been in Canada nine weeks, was arrested on March 25, at Owa Sound, in Western Ontario, charged with the murder of a boy of twelve says the Montreal correspondent of "The Daily News and Leader." King's brother, who has lived in this country for 25 years, and had not seen his relative all this time, offered his brother a home in Canada. On the strength of this invitation King came here and took up his abode with his brother. The latter, however, not liking Herbert's habits, a week ago declared that he would harbour him no longer. A few days later the Canadian's barn, filled with valuable property, was burned to the ground, and it was believed that Herbert King had burned it in revenge.

It was afterwards discovered that the lad, a son of a neighbouring farmer, had been murdered, and his dead body was found near the scene of the fire. It is thought that he was a witness of Herbert King's act, and that King murdered him so that he could not inform others. Feeling at Owen Sound runs very high against the prisoner.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The statement in Sir John French's despatch published in the papers this morning in reference to the health of the troops at the front deserves to be particularly noted. "The general health of the Army" says the despatch "continues excellent." Enteric has decreased, the result of efficient maintenance of bathing places, wash-houses and the ingenious means employed to maintain cleanliness."

Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the French Army. In the House of Lords, Lord Haldane stated (Jan. 7) that "Anti-typhoid inoculation had been made compulsory in the French Army." And with what result? Sir Thomas Barlow, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., the King's Physician and President of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in a latter to the "Methodist Record" (Jan. 28) says:—

"You are probably not aware that at Dunkirk there are no less than 4,000 typhoids—French soldiers—and in spite of our enormous precautions, it will be very difficult to prevent our own men getting it." Four thousand compulsoryly inoculated French soldiers down with typhoid at the same time in a single town!—Yours, etc.,

J. S. MIRZAN,

Bombay, April 17.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S REVIEW OF BATTLES.

LORD HALDANE ON THE GERMAN FAILURE.

HEROISM OF ARMY.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle gave his lecture on "Great Battles of the War," at Queen's Hall on Saturday, Mar. 20. His observations covered the operations in France and Belgium from the battle of Mons to the end of October, and the details and incidents were taken from the engagements at Dour, Le Cateau, the Marne, the Aisne, Gheluvelt, La Bassee, Ypres, and other places. Lord Haldane presided.

Beginning with a plan of the disposition of the forces at the battle of Mons, Sir A. Conan Doyle explained the danger of the salient on the canal along which Sir John French drew up his line. This angle made the position indefensible, so a second position was formed upon which to fall back. The incidents of the retreat, including the charge of DeLisle's cavalry, the rearguard action of the 1st Cheshires, the hopeless outnumbering of General Smith Dorrien's Army Corps at Le Cateau, and the response of the troops to their general's call for a great effort, and the loss of 1,000 of the Gordon Highlanders through not receiving the order to retire, were all described, as well as the work of the Munster Fusiliers at Fesmy, the cavalry action at Cerizy, and the heroic action of the L Batterly of the Royal Horse Artillery.

On September 6 General Joffre suddenly produced his new army from Paris, and the battle of the Marne followed with the retreat of the Germans for 34 or 40 miles. An account of the battle of the Aisne, the gallant action of the 2nd Welsh and South Wales Borderers, and the critical time when the cavalry dismounted and filled the gap in the trenches as infantry, brought the story to the movement of 100,000 British troops to the extreme left of the position. This movement was made at night in the most difficult circumstances, and the Germans were quite unaware of it. The turning movement at La Bassee and the fighting at Neuve Chapelle introduced the story of the 7th Division which was sent to relieve Antwerp. There had been nothing more moving or heroic during the war than the work of the 7th Division in the last days of October. The extent of the victory in the battle of Ypres had not been appreciated by the public. It turned the whole tide of the German advance at the most critical time. In this attack 600,000 Germans determined to get to the coast and 150,000 British and Indian troops determined that they should not. In their endeavour the Germans lost between 150,000 and 200,000 of their troops assolutely without anything to show for the loss. If that was not a great British victory what other name could be given it?

LORD HALDANE'S SPEECH.

Lord Haldane said they were indebted to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle for a description the vividness of which was only matched by the amount of detail he had contrived to pack into a short space of time. There were those who said, and said truly, "Here is an enemy in possession of a very substantial part of France and nearly the whole of Belgium. Of the two contending armies surely that is the army that has a marked success." But what was the deeper meaning of the position? All the success of the enemy were gained in the earlier stages of the war. He chose the time to begin and had prepared for it, thus, gaining an enormous advantage. But how had things gone on? Sir John French, who it was settled long ago, was to command a British Expeditionary Force should its services be required—and it had always been hoped they would not—had given close study to the possibilities of the future. He had troops under him who had had four or five years' training, seasoned troops, and they had shown their qualities in the retreat from Mons. Only a force of the highest discipline and courage, led by a man with a thorough grasp of the situation, could have brought off that retreat in the face of overwhelming numbers

The German advance was successful because nobody could divine his numbers, his road, or his equipment, nobody could stop it at once. But by degrees the British and French forces—and the French had fought magnificently—(cheers) checked the advance. Then about October 25 came that movement of Sir John French, one of the finest pieces of staff work in modern history, and the battle of Ypres became possible. If the Germans at the beginning had conceived the plan of getting to Calais, possibly they might have accomplished it; but they did not think of it. When they did try it they were defeated in a battle the importance and significance of which had not been over-estimated. The enemy had success at the beginning of the war, but now the position was very different. The process of attrition was going on on three fronts—in the west, in East Prussia, and on the south-west in Galicia. There was no such thing as an inexhaustible supply of men. The whole question was whether the position could be maintained long enough. If it could the advantage was with the defending side, for the time would come when the enemy would be so much worn that he would have to retreat and could be followed. The moral of the lecture was to bring out clearly the success of the British and French armies in checking the enemy's advance. We might not have so many highly trained men. We had lost the flower of our Army in the field; but we had to-day a larger force, and though younger men they would readily be absorbed with the seasoned, experienced men who had been at the front from the beginning. We had also leaders of great experience. To that extent it was not taking a too sanguine view to say time was on our side (Cheers.)

BATTLE OF FLANDERS.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE OBJECT AND RESULT.

The following account is the French official review of the operations in the Western theatre of the war up to the end of January, circulated by Reuter's Agency.

A chapter deals with "The Rush to the Sea—September 13 to October 23"—and is as follows:

The Germans had an advantage over us which is obvious from a glance at the map—the concentric form of their front, which shortened the length of their transports. In spite of this initial inferiority we arrived in time. From the middle of September to the last week in October fighting went on continually to the north of the Oise, but all the time we were fighting we were slipping northward. On the German side this movement brought into line more than eighteen new army corps (twelve active army corps, six reserve corps four cavalry corps). On our side it ended in the constitution of three fresh armies on our left, and in the transport into the same district of the British Army and the Belgian army from Antwerp.

For the conception and realisation of this fresh and extended disposition the French command had in the first place to reduce to a minimum the needs for effectives of our armies to the east of the Oise, and afterwards to utilise to the utmost our means of transport. It succeeded in this, and when, at the end of October, the Battle of Flanders opened, when the Germans, having completed the concentration of their forces, attempted with fierce energy to turn or to pierce our left, they flung themselves upon a resistance which inflicted upon them a complete defeat. The movement began on our side only with the resources of the army which had held the left of our front during the battle of the Marne, reinforced on September 15 by one army corps.

This reinforcement not being sufficient to hold the enemy's offensive (district of Vaudelincourt-Mouchy-Baugy), a fresh army was transported more to the left with the task "of acting against the German right wing in order to disengage its neighbour . . . while preserving a flanking direction in its march in relation to the fresh units that the enemy might be able to put into line." To cover the detrainments of this fresh army in the district Clermont-Beauvais-Boix, a cavalry corps and four territorial divisions were ordered to establish themselves on both banks of the Somme.

DIFFICULT POSITION.

It was the first act of the great struggle which was to spread as it went on. On the 26th the whole of the sixth German army was deployed against us. We retained all our positions. But we could do no more. Consequently there was still the risk that the enemy, by means of a fresh afflux of forces, might succeed in turning us. Once more reinforcements—two army corps—were directed, no longer on Beauvais, but towards Amiens. The front was then again to extend. A fresh army was constituted more to the north.

From September 30 onwards we could not but observe that the enemy, already strongly posted on the plateau of Thiepval, was continually slipping his forces from south to north, and everywhere confronting us with remarkable energy. Accordingly on October 1, two cavalry corps were directed to make a leap forward, and, operating on both banks of the Scarpe, to put themselves in touch with the garrison of Dunkirk, which, on its side, had pushed forward as far as Douai. But on October 2 and 3 the bulk of our fresh army was very strongly attacked in the district of Arras and Lens. Confronting it were two corps of cavalry, the Guards, four active army corps, and two reserve corps. A fresh French army corps was immediately transported and detrained in the Lille district. It was clear that, despite the efforts of all, our front, extended to the sea as it was by a mere ribbon of troops, did not yet possess the solidity to enable it to resist with complete safety a German attack, the violence of which could well be foreseen.

In the Arras district the position was fairly good. But between the Oise and Arras we were holding our own only with difficulty. Finally, to the north on the Lille-Estaires-Merville-Hazebrouck-Cassel front, our cavalry and our territorials had their work cut out against eight divisions of German cavalry, with very strong infantry supports. It was at this moment that the transport of the British Army to the northern theatre of operations began.

BRITISH ARMY MOVES.

Field-Marshal Sir John French had, as early as the end of September, expressed the wish to see his Army resume its initial place on the left of the Allied armies. He explained this wish on the ground of the greater facility of which his communications would have the advantage in this new position, and also of the impending arrival of reinforcements from Great Britain and from India, which would be able to deploy more easily on that terrain.

In spite of the difficulties which such a removal involved owing to the intensive use of the railways by our own units, General Joffre decided, at the beginning of October, to meet the Marshal's wishes and to have the British Army removed from the Aisne. It was clearly specified that on the northern terrain the British Army should co-operate to the same end as ourselves, the stopping of the German right. In other terms, the British Army was to prolong the front of the general disposition without a break, attacking as soon as possible and at the same time seeking touch with the Belgian army. But the detraining took longer than had been expected, and it was not possible to attack the Germans during the time when they had only cavalry in the Lille district and further to the north.

There remained the Belgian army. On leaving Antwerp on October 9 the Belgian army, which was covered by 8,000 men of the British Naval Brigade and 6,000 French bluejackets, at first intended to retire as far as to the north of Calais, but afterwards determined to make a stand in Belgian territory. Unfortunately, the condition of the Belgian troops, exhausted by a struggle of more than three months, did not allow any immediate hopes to be based upon them. This situation weighed in our plans and delayed their execution.

On October 14 we reached the front Ypres-Messines-Neuve Eglise-Merville-Lestrem-Richebourg-Saint-Vast. On the 16th we made progress to the east of Ypres. On the 18th our cavalry even reached Roulers and Cortemark. But it was now evident that, in view of the continual reinforcing of the German right, our left was not capable of maintaining the advantages obtained during the previous few days. To attain our end and make our front inviolable, a fresh effort was necessary. That effort was immediately made by the despatch to the north of the Lys of considerable French forces, which formed the French army of Belgium.

BARRIER ESTABLISHED.

The French army of Belgium consisted, to begin with, of two Territorial divisions, four divisions of cavalry, and a naval brigade. Directly after its constitution it was strengthened by elements from other points on the front, whose arrival extended from October 27 to November 11. These reinforcements were equivalent altogether in value to five army corps, a division of cavalry, a Territorial division, and sixteen regiments of cavalry, plus sixty pieces of heavy artillery.

Thus was completed the strategic manœuvre defined by the instructions of the General-in-Chief on September 11, and developed during the five following weeks with the ampleness we have just seen. The movements of troops carried out during this period were methodically combined with the pursuit of operations, both defensive and offensive, from the Oise to the North Sea. On October 22 our left, bounded six weeks earlier by the Noyon district, rested on Nieuport, thanks to the successive deployment of five fresh armies—three French armies, the British army, and the Belgian army.

Thus the co-ordination decided upon by the General-in-Chief attained its end. The barrier was established. It remained to maintain it against the enemy's offensive. That was the object and the result of the battle of Flanders,—October 22 to November 15.

THE WAR FUND.

THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will please give this letter a short space in your widely-read paper.

The abovementioned performance was given at the Empire Theatre on the 26th ultimo. It may be considered to have been fairly successful. After deducting the necessary expenses the net receipts came to Rs. 1,022-13-0 and this sum has been duly forwarded to H. E. Lady Willingdon as the President of the Womens' Branch of the Bombay War Relief Fund. I enclose a statement of the performance-account for your information.

The Alexandra Institution has thus contributed in all Rs. 1,482-13-0 to the War Relief Fund, being Rs. 460 the amount of the value of the school-prizes which the pupils who won these prizes gave up, and the sum first abovementioned as the result of the performance in which a large number of the pupils took part as actors.

In acknowledging receipt of these contributions, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon is pleased to express her thanks to all the pupils of the Alexandra Institution and to all who helped in the production of the performance.

In conclusion it gives me much pleasure to convey to yourself the best thanks of the Directors of the Alexandra Institution for taking the advertisements of the performance daily in the "Bombay Chronicle" for several days free of charge; to the "Times of India". The "Parsee" and the "Jame-e-Jamshed" for advertising at half-rates on alternate days; to Messrs. Rose & Co. for looking after the theatre-booking free of charge, and lastly to Mr. C. P. Khatao, the lessee of the Empire Theatre for very ggenerously allowing us the use of his Theatre without charging us anything and giving us much help besides.—Yours, etc.

RUSTAM P. MODY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 17th April 1915.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION PERFORMANCE 1915.

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sale of programmes.	27	2	0
Resale of one stall-ticket	4	0	0
From Rose & Co. for sale of tickets.	1,234	8	0
Donations from Funds	40	0	0
Total ...	1,305	10	0

Expenses.	Rs	a.	p.
To the "Parsee" for Advertisements.	38	10	0
To the "Parsee" for 300 placards ...	10	8	0
To the "Parse" or 400 programmes.	13	0	0
To the "Times of India" Advertisements.	20	10	0
To the Jame-e-Jamshed	14	0	0
To the Commercial Press for cards stationary and illuminated certificates	71	0	0
To Rose & Co. for printing of tickets and other out of pocket expenses.	33	14	0
To the Servants at the Theatre &c.	17	8	0
To Sundry gods as per bills	40	11	0
To Sirjee Nathoo for hire of furniture	18	0	0
To Balance forwarded to Lady Willingdon	1,022	13	0
Total ...	1,305	10	0

The election by the non-official members of the Punjab Council of a successor to the Hon. Sardar Daljit Singh on the Supreme Legislative Council will take place on the 22nd instant, the date of the next Council meeting. Three candidates are so far in the field, Sir Protulchandra Chatterji, the Hon. Mohd. Shafi and Dewan Dayal Kishen Kaul of Alwari.

INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE.

CLOSER CO-OPERATION.

FINANCE AND TRADE ORGANISATIONS.

A conference of leaders of industry and science was held at the Mansion House, on Mar. 25 for the purpose of discussing the working conditions in which British industry at present operates, and of suggesting a new basis for these conditions, says the "Daily Telegraph." It had been called by the directors of the newly-formed Institute of Industry and Science. In anticipation of the conference, Mr. J. Taylor Peddie, F.R.S., who is one of its vice-presidents, has just issued a "Study of the First Principles of Production, and the Relation of Science to Industry," and the discussion at yesterday's meeting was opened with an address by Mr. Peddie on the "Influence of Science on Political Economy."

Mr. Frank Warner, president of the Silk Association, who presided, said there was no reason to strike a despondeit note. There was nothing radically wrong with our industries, and we had no reason to be less than proud of the achievements of our scientists. Our weakness lay in the fact that the two were not working together to anything like the extent they should do, with the result that industry, without the aid of the chemist was often handicapped by out-of-date and wasteful processes, and did not produce goods of a merit or of a novelty such as would have resulted had the services of science been called in. Owing to lack of organisation much of the valuable work of our scientists had slipped through our fingers and gone abroad, to the permanent enrichment of foreign countries, and to the detriment of our own. It behoved us to make the best use of the period of grace which the war gave us to put our business house in order.

Mr. Peddie prefaced his address with a brief account of the Institute of Industry and Science and its objects. In order, he said, that they might be in a position at the end of the war to suggest successfully a new basis for the working conditions of British industry, they must have the co-operation of the leading trade organisations and of leading men in industry and science, as well as the co-operation of those who controlled the finances of the country. A large number of the trade organisations and leading men of industry and science were already members of the institute, and as all the preliminary organising work and literature had now been completed, and at considerable expense, they desired to see the movement expand as rapidly as possible.

COMMERCE AFTER THE WAR.

After the war competition for international trade would be severe. In consequence of the heavy war costs and indemnities which, we hoped, Germany would have to pay, her wages bill would have to be reduced, possibly to the extent of 15 or 20 per cent., and she would be able to undersell our manufacturers for some considerable time in the markets of the world. Another great danger was the American position. The United States would probably be a greater commercial competitor of ours than Germany, for the reason that their resources were not prejudiced, but improved, by the war. Their immediate business was to make British industry attractive to British finance, and they could begin this object for themselves without waiting for the Government.

Sir Philip Magnus said they had gathered to formulate some constructive policy to carry out the object which they all had in view; but, interesting as was Mr. Peddie's address, he had to own that so far he had not heard in what way they were to improve the conditions which needed improvement. Mr. Peddie had pointed out that we in this country were as industrious and inventive as any of our rivals, and that we had as efficient a band of trained scientific men as any other country. How, then, were we to account for the commercial success which had been achieved by Germany? It was not due to the superiority of German educational institutions, nor to a higher standard in her technical schools, nor to any superiority in the output from German research laboratories. He agreed with Mr. Peddie in assigning it to the superior organisation of the German people. Germany had brought to bear on her industries the output of the scientific researches of her chemists; and we ought to see how that could be done in this country. That was the problem which, he understood, this society was formed to solve.

POSITION OF THE SCIENTIST.

It had been said by Professor Huxley that the discoveries of Pasteur sufficed to pay the whole indemnity of the Franco-Prussian War; and he (Sir Philip Magnus) ventured to say that the discoveries of our fellow-citizen, Dr. Perkins, had contributed very largely to supply the German Government with the funds to prosecute their war against this country. We must assign a higher position in our industries to scientific men than we had done in the past, and a better position than the Government assigned to them in the scheme for the increase in our manufacture of dye stuffs. He hoped that the company formed in pursuance of that scheme would be a success; but whatever might be the result of its working this country ought never again to be so dependent as we had been in the past upon the products of any foreign country for those materials which were essential to our own industries and to the employment of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens.

Colonel Cassel (president of the Institute of Technologists) strongly condemned the dye scheme, and sad it ought to be made a criminal offence now or in the future to give employment to a German in this country in any capacity whatever.

The Earl of Portsmouth moved a resolution declaring that it was desirable that there should be a closer co-operation between industry, science, and finance, and heartily supporting the efforts of the Institute of Industry and Science in this connection.

The Hon. T. Mackenzie (High Commissioner for New Zealand) seconded the motion, and it was adopted unanimously.

PEN PICTURES FROM THE FRONT.

AN IMPRESSION OF THE INDIANS.

In the eleventh of a series of articles from the British lines in Northern France, Mr. E. R Thompson, the special correspondent of the "Standard," gives his impressions of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

The Indians, he writes, are located in perhaps the muddiest part of Northern France: and they are in great force, too, for they seem to dominate the whole countryside. They are general favourites with the peasants. One hears a great deal in praise of their sobriety, gentleness, patience—how easily satisfied they are, how willing to give help to their hosts in this or that little matter, how loth to cause any unnecessary derangement of a family's routine. The only people who object to the presence of the Indian troops in France are the Germans. And it cannot be denied that they have excellent justification for their attitude of disapproval.

It seemed a very simple and obvious thing to bring the Indians to Europe. When Lord Kitchener announced the decision in the House of Lords it was accepted as a matter of course. In point of fact, the experiment was a bold one in many ways. The singular contrast between the little carts of the native troops and the enormous motor-lorries of the British Army is one of the things that first strike the visitor when he penetrates to the Indian lines. The task, too, of conveying these great masses of men and their belongings from India was stupendous. It is one of the miracles of a war of miracles. Then there was the health of the troops to be considered. It is astonishing that the ordeal of a specially trying season has left the men so healthy and in such good fighting form. True, there has been sickness among the Indians as in the rest of the Army, and they have suffered much from the "frostbite" due to exposure in the trenches. But the bill of health is now excellent. It not only compares favourably with that of the British Army, but even with that of Indian troops in Indian conditions.

As a fighting force the Indians have done well. The extravagant praise showered on them by imaginative writers must be discounted. Various units have shown great gallantry in difficult circumstances. The splendid cavalry has had little opportunity of proving its undoubted worth. Its time is to come. Meanwhile it has kept in admirable form; the sight of these thousands of splendid men, magnificently mounted, is one to delight a soldier, whatever his country. May the day dawn soon when the pennons of their lances will flutter along Unter den Linden.

The Indian troops will be altogether at home when the sun gathers strength. They will be beter pleased also when warfare assumes a more active character. "Why do we have to stay in this dirty nullah?" was a very frequent question in the early days of the trench fighting. These men are eager to have a chance of going for the enemy face to face. Well, the time for that is approaching, too, and India will have its full of the kind of warfare it loves. Sikhs and Gurkhas exhaust the ordinary Englishman's ideas of the Indian Army. Yet pretty well every fighting race in the Peninsula is represented in this gallant army. The language difficulty is a very real one. All the Indians know one French word, "souvenir" (they spent their first weeks smilingly fencing with the demands of the French population for keepsakes), but they have not acquired an extensive vocabulary, and it is really wonderful that they get on as well as they do in making themselves understood by the inhabitants.

The truly astonishing thing is that with all drawbacks the Indians have more than justified expert expectations of them, though they have not done all the wonders attribdted to them by the inflamed imagination of irresponsible writers.

SIRSI URBAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Sirsi Urban Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., was held at Sirsi on the 15th instant. Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of the Division was in the chair. Mr. S. N. Keshawain, Chairman, read the Report for the year ended 31st March 1915. Satisfactory progress has been made by the Society; the total number of members has risen from 41 to 174 and the working capital has also increased. Deposits have during the year under report increased from Rs. 8,074-0-0 to Rs. 15,754-0-0 and share capital from Rs. 2,350-0-0 to Rs. 6,595-0-0. Out of the total number of deposits, namely Rs. 15,754-0-0, Rs. 5,535-0-0 come from ladies and Rs. 1,305-0-0 from public institutions. The net profits of the year amounts to Rs. 938-9-7 as against Rs. 388-1-3 of the previous year. After deducting one-fourth of the amount for carrying to the Reserve Fund, the balance was sufficient to declare a dividend at 15 per cent. A dividend at 7 per cent. has however been recommended by the Managing Committee, which absorbed Rs. 314-0-10. Mr. G. K. Devdhar M. A., of the Servants of India Society, explained the principles of co-operation and the advantages derived from it.

TOBACCO FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The Hon. Mr. M. S. Das of Cuttack has undertaken to supply tobacco, chillums and hookahs for Indian soldiers in the war trenches. This week he is sending one thousand hookahs and chillums and tobacco to Marseilles by a further supply a fortnight hence.

GERMAN PLOT AGAINST NEUTRALITY.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S DISCOVERY IN AMERICA.

Mr George Bateman, "The Daily Chronicle Special Correspondent, at New York wired on March 24 as follows:—

German ingenuity and persistence in evil doing amost command admiration. No sooner is one unscrupulous and illegal plan foiled by the activity of American officials than a new scheme is floated.

The projected escape of German liners having been checkmated by the Customs and Naval authorities, as emphasised by the firing upon and stoppage of the Hamburg liner Odenwald at Porto Rico, than hyphenated citizens have organised a trading association, through which it was hoped to supply Germany with ammunition and other necessaries via Holland, Sweden, and Denmark.

The new organisation, with the aid of a Copenhagen business man, who is nominally the final consignee, have already been successful in getting several consignments through, and they boast that their Copenhagen agent's importations, which were valued at only £6,000 for 1913 amount to £40,000 for the past six months.

EVIDENCE OF THE PLOT.

The facts having been brought before Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to-day communicated full details of the scheme to the State Department. Unlike Count Bernstorff who lodges a complaint on every verbal allegation made against the Allies, Sir Cecil backs his charges with sworn and irrefutable statements taken in Europe. Indeed, so complete is the evidence that Department officials immediately appreciated the seriousness of the plot, and have commenced searching investigation.

England will appreciate the testimony to the efficiency of her own Intelligence Department contained in the exclamation of an U.S.A. official: "The accuracy and detail of the British information leaves Germany's Intelligence Service absolutely outclassed."

In connection with the seizure of the Odenwald, the captain will probably be tried under the Neutrality Laws in accordance with the special resolution of Congress, passed during the last few minutes of last session, and which gives the President power to initiate criminal proceedings with the maximum punishment of a heavy fine and a long term of imprisonment.

The holds of the Odenwald are now being overhauled and the cargo sifted. Even the crew's quarters and the cook's galley are being made the object of searching examination.

The captain on being asked if he objected to an inspection of his own and other officers' quarters, sullenly answered: "You know your legal powers, go ahead. I give permission for nothing."

I hear to-day tha the officer responsible for firing on the Odenwald had previously communicated to Washington his suspicions that the German ship intended to run the gauntlet, and he received instructions to prevent her leaving without clearance papers, "using force if necessary."

The Government were quite alive to the awkward possibility of another Alabama case if the German steamer was allowed to get clear. The incident of the Odenwald, together with the fact that an American vessel flying the national flag and with clearance papers was fired on in New York harbour because her captain mistook the signals, illustrates the President's frame of mind with regard to the neutrality of America, and shows that he is determined to prevent any supplies or ammunition reaching any German raiders, and also to prevent any new liners arming after leaving American ports.

The Odenwald, nominally clearing for Hamburg, carried enough coal and provisions for a world cruise.

A noticeable change in the phraseology used by Washington officials is noted regarding the British order. The word "representations" is now being favoured instead of "protest" in communications preparing between Washington and London.

The former more correctly indicates Washington's attitude, as the Government is disinclined to strain any interpretation of international law to limit Britain's rights as a belligerent.

SIR W. LEVER'S TRIBUTE TO LABOUR.

ON THE EVE OF A GREAT ADVANCE OF WAGES.

Sir William Lever, speaking at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Liberal Frederal Council on Wednesday, March 24, made an important statement regarding the status of labour, says the "Manchester Guardian." Ever since the outbreak of war, he said, the strain put upon labour in this country and the amount of overtime men had been called upon to work was unprecedented. He was convinced that the dock labourers and others who were creating some little difficulty to-day were getting somewhat overwrought. He was confident there were no truer citizens in the country than the workmen and trade unionists. He knew they could always be depended upon when appeals were made to them in a reasonable spirit and they were treated like men. This had been seen in the appeals made by Lord Kitchener, Lord Derby, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor.

Working men are of the same human nature as ourselves, he added. They have the same aspirations, and I do not think anyone can blame the man who tries to get an advance as far as he reasonably can with the object of improving the position of himself and his wife and family, and I rejoice at this upheaval of labour. One effect of this war will be, I believe, a great and phenomenal rise in the wages of the masses of the people of this country. If we achieve that as a result of the war, and wages are permanently advanced, it is the surest way to bring about in this country a higher type of workman who can take a higher view of the situation. Our working men have not been overpaid. Science has brought about many improvements in the way of living, but those improvements have not placed luxuries and necessaries within the reach of the working classes.

PRINCE BULOW'S OVERTURES.

ITALIAN DISLIKE OF THE BARGAIN.

Writing from Rome on March 23, "The Times" correspondent says:—

Prince Bulow has piped, but so far Italian statesmen have not danced. They have listened to his beguiling strains, as etiquette demands, and it is commonly reported that Signor Giolitti, from his corner, expressed polite appreciation of the pretty music. But Signor Giolitti was always diplomatic in his address; there are no twinkling feet on the floor, none even restless for the dance; and it remains to be seen whether the Villa Malta (Prince Bulow's residence) orchestra can play a more engaging tune or whether a Viennese musician might meet with more success.

There is strong dislike in many influential quarters to the whole business of bargaining on the lines reported. The suggestion that Italy is being "bought off" fails generally to commend itself, and the action of Germany in the matter does not seem calculated to encourage a nation to remain within the "German orbit."

If these factors in the situation are added to the general conviction that the offer talked of does not fulfil Italian aspirations the depression of the negotiation shares is readily explained. The bulls are still in the field, headed by the *Stampa*, and the following argument, taken from the "Osservatore Romano", represents an attitude which is not uncommon:—

The issues of the war are still uncertain. It is not yet possible to specify what the respective losses and gains are likely to be. In this uncertainty how can Italy venture on hazardous decisions instead of securing her legitimate intertests by opportune negotiations, maintaining her own strength unimpaired in the meantime, so as to make good her just aspirations at the proper time?

This argument has some powerful supporters—not only amongst the Clericals; but the disadvantages of a bargain with Austria have been brought into sharper relief within the last month and there is less expectation now of a diplomatic settlement. The "neutralists" are still hopeful, but the "interventionists" are less nervous. Increased confidence is felt in the Government. The extreme "neutralists" may accuse them of dangerous sympathy with the idea of war; the extreme Nationlists do accuse them of lingering too long in the alluring embraces of neutrality. But the bulk of the people are convinced that in their hands the honour and the interests of Italy are safe.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CHAMBER.

The Chamber adjourned last night til May 12, Signor Turati moved that it should reassemble not later than April 15. He urged that much routine work hal still to be done and that in view of the want and unrest in the country and the gravity of the international situation the Chamber shou only take a short holiday. He objected to the particular brand of neutrality adopted by the Government, and said that there should have been less trafficking and that neutrality should have been "more ideally understood so as to make Italy the standard-bearer of peace, the organizer of an international diplomatic Red Cross, forerunner of a future permanent Congress of Europe."

The Prime Minister, Signor Salandra, replied that the proposal for an unusually long vacation was due to the "necessity which the Government felt in concentrating all its attention on the questions, both internal and international, which preoccupied it." He referred to the confidence in the Government repeatedly expressed by the Chamber, and insisted that this meant freedom of action.

Only the official Socialists voted against the adjournment. In a short speech, Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber, expressed the hope that the vacation would see a diminution, even an end, of "rhetorical exercises upon the themes of intervention, neutrality and war."

POSITION OF SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY.

Professor Perkins, in his address to the Chemical Society at Burlington House on March 25, says the "Westminster Gazette," said some useful things about the position of scientific chemistry in England, the more useful as they come at a time when they may receive attention. The decline in the manufacture of coal-tar products in this country he ascribed in the main to the neglect of organic chemistry at the Universities. In 1870, when began the transfer of manufacturing supremacy in this branch to Germany, his father was unable to obtain from the Universities young men trained in organic chemistry. We are glad to think that that reproach has been very largely removed by the newer universities and by the greater attention given to science at the older universities, but it is plain that more will have to be done if we are to produce the chemists we need. But it is of equal importance that we should have the works in which the trained chemists may look to a future. No branch of practical study will long flourish at the universities unless special application in one direction gives a reasonable promise of a career.

LORD MOULTON AND THE KAISER'S UNRIVALLED CRIME.

Addressing a largely attended meeting arranged by the Wesleyan Education Committee in the Wesleyan Central Hall, London, on Wednesday, March 24, Lord Moulton, who presided, said those who suggested that England's thoughts, hopes, and prayers were not concentrated on peace at the time war broke out were vile calumniators. We longed for peace, but we did not fail to see the possibility of war. He was one who had hoped that the unrivalled crime of plunging the fairest civilisation the world had ever seen into the miseries of war and butchery was a crime to which not even personal ambition would tempt a monarch. It came upon him as a calamity when he realised that a man out of a desire of supremacy could plant a burning hatred into the minds of 300 millions of people, who up to that time had been gradually approaching one another and learning the lesson of good will to all men. Since the knell of peace was sounded he had felt that England must go through to the end. She could do nothing else if she were to keep the nation's respect and her own self-respect.

ANÆMIA

(Poorness of Blood)

General Debility → Loss of Appetite, Lack of Energy → Pallor

Starved Nerves → Hysteria, "Nerves" → Depression

Overworked Heart → Breathlessness, Palpitation → Exhaustion

Be sure you take Iron 'Jelloids' when Anæmic. In Anæmia the whole body suffers, because the rich red blood upon which the well-being of the whole body depends is lacking. The system then becomes weakened and debilitated, the nerves are starved, the heart is overworked. The result is Lack of Energy, Depression, Paleness of Lips and Cheeks, Breathlessness and Exhaustion after slight Exertion. To remove these symptoms the blood must be enriched and strengthened—and the simplest, most pleasant and economical way to do this is to take Iron 'Jelloids.'

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. No Animal Fat.

enrich the blood—renew vitality

The Revd. A. J. Waldron, Vicar of Brixton, says: "I have heard "about your Iron 'Jelloids' from a Doctor, and have recently had occasion "to take them. I am strongly of the opinion that if the public realise I the "fact that they have at hand at such a small cost such a pleasant and efficient "remedy for Anæmia, and such a splendid tonic for Nerve-strain, etc., "many a home would be happier and many a life made brighter."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas.***) will convince you.**

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... ,, 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. ,, 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.

Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Rd., London, England.

JUST ARRIVED

OUR POPULAR DUTCH-HAVANA CIGARS

Sold at pre-war prices.

Spotted Dogs	per box of	50	Rs.	3 0
Criterion	,,	50	,,	3 4
Golf	,,	100	,,	7 8
La Marca	,,	50	,,	4 0
Noblesse Figo	,,	50	,,	5 0
La Hidalga	,,	50	,,	5 8
La Sirena	,,	50	,,	6 12
Nuevo Victoria	,,	50	,,	7 8
Grand Prix	,,	50	,,	9 0

PICCADILLY CLUB BRAND.

Panatellas	per box of	50	Rs.	5 10
Alhambras	,,	50	,,	6 4
Odaliscas	,,	25	,,	4 0

MANILLA CIGARS.

Cortado Deliciosus	per box of	50	Rs.	4 8
Londress	,,	100	,,	7 12
High Life in the East	,,	50	,,	5 0

D. MACROPOLO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

25% REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

On account of our having received a large consignment of fresh goods from England we have decided to allow a special 25% discount on our lists of Electric Novelties and Electric Belts for one month only—April 1915. This discount will be withdrawn from 1st May 1915.

Send for lists and hurry up orders. Those having our lists already in hand should send in orders without any loss of time.

EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING COMPANY.

KARACHI.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

B-7

KILL TWO BIRDS IN ONE SHOT.
A Substitute for a Hurricane Lantern and a Table Lamp.
With 300 C. P. Burns 1 gallon Kerosine for 65 hours

THE "FAVORITE"

Automatic Cleaning Arrangement.

Portable.
Beautiful.
Attractive.
Brilliant.
Economical.
Storm Proof.
No Smoke.
No Smell.

Simple throughout.

Reliable Construction.

Rs. 45 Net.

Adapted for use on Railway Stations, by Municipalities, Railroad Men, at Street Carnivals, Summer Resorts. Fishing & Hunting Camps, Warehouses, Boat Landings, Roadways, etc.

An untrained servant can easily handle it. No Complicated Mechanism.

POY BROTHERS,
KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,
Bombay No. 2.

By appointment to H.H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) *Hornby Road* BOMBAY

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia, Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction"
FREE ON APPLICATION.

NEW LONAVLA HOTEL

LONAVLA.

(Under entirely New Management of the New Proprietor)
The Best and Selected Hotel
FOR EUROPEANS AND FAMILIES
ON THE HILL.
TERMS MODERATE
Ideal Situation. Best Comfort.
Excellent Cuisine.
Permanent Boarders at Special Reduced Terms.

APPLY TO PROPRIETOR.

FAMOUS

FAMILY REMEDIES

OF

Dr. TESSIER (American).
The best cure for any disease.
Price As. 8 each.

CONSULTATIONS FREE

Reliable Homœp. and Biochemic Medicines obtainable at

E. S. NORTON & Co.

Manager—Dr. A. P. J. DE SILVA
with 23 years' experience of
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
DHOBI TA LAO, BOMBAY.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. B

WAR AND WOMEN.

WHAT THEY CAN DO.

The Board of Trade has initiated a great scheme of State-paid war work for women. The well-known novelist, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, discusses in the following article some of the work that women can do.

Seven months have passed since August 4, 1914 found us unprepared for war. If this was true of men, it was doubly, trebly so of women. Devoid of all experience of things national, imperial, ignored by the State as a factor in the vast problem that was opening out, women stood at first at the doors of their threatened homes knitting comforters feverishly and telling themselves a trifle wistfully that the whole duty of womanhood in war time was to shed tears in secret and cosset up the fighters in public. The feet of a perplexed male patriot could at least lead him to a recruiting office; woman had no such outlet for her seething desire to help. Some few there were possessed already of necessary qualifications, many more possessed of means, position, influence, who found active at once as doctors, nurses, organisers; but the ruck sewed and suffered in silence.

Then common sense, never very far distant from woman's practical grip on detail, suggested that the leisure of the whole adult female population ought to be in excess of the needs and nursing of a fraction of the male population, and that there was other, less *dilettante*, work to be done.

NEW PHILANTHROPIC ORGANISATIONS.

Owing to their already existing organisations the various suffrage societies were the first (outside the purely nursing associations) to enter the field. Setting politics aside definitely, they started various schemes for the relief of distress, and therefore the relief of the rates, for which every citizen should be, and doubtless, is profoundly grateful. Other organisations, such as the Women's Emergency Corps, followed suit so rapidly that now the wonder comes whether the whole world will contain the leagues that have been founded. This plethora of philanthrophy is doubtless a mistake and will be rectified as time goes on and we learn to economise even charity. It marks one important phase, however—namely, woman's sudden realisation of her responsibilties *for* the war. She saw that though, for the sake of protection, she had delegated her duties as an independent human being to man, as principal she was still bound by the acts of her agent. Some of her activities were purely palliative, though the theory that wage and not doles was the objective obtains in all. Some, however, such as the toy-making industry, are constructive, and to the enlargement of these the efforts of some of our most capable women are mainly directed.

One feature, however, pervades all; they are all—even the women's hospitals, which extend from our shores to far Serbia—devoid of any bureaucratic blessing. The very workrooms which keep thousands of women off the rates received few, if any, contracts for the supply of national needs. To give one instance only. When Lord Kitchener's Army was shirtless, an offer to supply 1,000 a week at usual contract rates was made and refused. Doubtless with reason; but there can be no question that the presistent and consistent refusal of help on all sides lay, and still lies, heavy on many a capable women's heart.

We realise, however, that the next seven months must bring a different policy. For if this hateful war is to end speedily we must have men and still more men. Up till now over a million have been withdrawn from civil life, without much dislocation of "business as usual," and without any call *whatever* upon the working powers of women; for our ticket collectors, a vast army of shop assistants, and the huge horde of small Government employees are still male. But men continue to go, and the women have at last been taken into the confidence of the State.

"Women," says a recent writer, "have no peers as patriots when once they understand the justice of fighting for an honourable cause."

So there is no cry among us for peace at any price, but peace, and that speedily, we must and will have. The wastage of life which we go down into the shadow of death to bring back for the world must be ended as soon as possible with honour. It is clear that out of every hundred males there are at least sixteen who are neither too old, too young, nor too weakly to try to bring this peace. It is clear also that the colours of our country can only command at present eight out of these sixteen. But if we women claim that England shall have the remaining eight we must be prepared to do more work than woollies! The time for these is indeed almost overpast; the summer of our discontent is at hand. But there will be no lack of work to do, and even if it takes two women to get through the work of one man there are plenty of women available. That much of man's labour is unsuitable for us we cheerfully admit, but a very simple process of levelling up would obviate this.

A GREAT NATIONAL UPHEAVAL.

In some ways, of course, skilled labour stands apart, but the man of forty-five who is digging in a woman's garden would be set free to do quarryman's work if the woman handled the spade. The more, therefore, that we can do for ourselves the better it will be for our country. Let us therefore take up the woman's burden as it was in the beginning of time and be once more the tillers of the ground, the maker, of the daily bread. The price we shall be paid for our labours is well worth it. Already this war is bringing about much for which woman in the past has asked in vain. The separation allowances of soldiers as they now stand pave the way for a State endowment of motherhood; the extension of them to other dependents save the monopolised woman—the wife—points the way to a keener recognition of the fact that there are other relations between men and women than those of sex.

It will doubtless be a little disconcerting, a little dislocating to trade union principles to see a woman painting her own house or glazing her own windows. But at present it seems, at any rate to the writer of this article, that the greatest need of her country is dislocation. England needs to be roused; she needs to leave the low levels of life. Germany at this moment is sending up to the Great White Throne a spiritual force of lofty self-devotion and pure patriotism almost unequalled in the history of the world. We econdemn her policy now, as it will be condemned hereafter. None the less we know that there are many good men and true, many noble wome whose hearts' desire is, as ours is, for victory. We cannot afford to say as the old Scotch lady said to her minister's reminder that prayers were also being offered up by the French in the Napoleonic wars. "Hott awa! The Lord will no be understanding their gibberish."

No! we are face to face with a great national upheaval, a magnificent effort. Unless England can match it she will go under; for the great end of this life of ours is not conquest or country; it is character.

THE CULT OF KHAKI.

ITS POPULARITY IN BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The red coat and the black, fabled in other days irresistible to the feminine eye, have surrendered at discretion to the dun-coloured suit of the modern campaigner, says a correspondent to "The Times." Khaki's the only wear, and lucky is he who has youth enough or sufficient standing in the Service to put it on; for thereby he has womankind at his feet. In itself, particularly in the officer's uniform, and the horse-soldier's at that, this unostentatious cloth is curiously becoming. Splendid and dazzling ceremonial uniforms may be, but this quiet habit has a spell of its own, for it approximates in its perfection to the excellence of faultless civilian dress, without abating one jot of martial quality. It is, indeed, most martial, and the god of war himself would look well in it. In the mass it suggests efficiency and eternal fitness; it carries, too, a note of reassurance in its protective mimicry, a hint borrowed from birds and animals. As you look at the long drab lines you know that no life will be wantonly sacrificed to needless display. The red coat had its undeniable glory and inspiration, but it took a wanton toll of bravery. It lies by, therefore, for gala days and the happy celebration of peace, when that in good time shall be here. Meanwhile it is the day of the "khaki-man."

On fair lips the phrase "khaki-man" has become something sacrosanct. It is pronounced with a reverent affection which "red-coat" never won. It implies at the present hour the whole sum of womanly devotion. And in certain circles it carries an added piquancy, because of the unwonted constitution of our new armies. The society man, as private and non-commissioned officer is just sufficiently bizarre to be lionized in a manner impossible to his superior in other times. Then the soldier one met was an officer as a matter of course, and it would have been banal to insist upon his rank or even to mention it. One did not say, "We dined last night, one colonel, two majors, and three captains." Atrocious! But in these paradoxical days it is quite permissible to say, "Such a jolly dinner last night. Only think, one private, two corporals, and a colour-sergeant!" And the private who has to call his own son "Sir" on duty is a most exquisite rare bird to have met. Better still if he took one in to dinner.

Women have a heavy burden to bear in this time of war, but there are compensations, and of those the various fascinations of khaki and all it suggests are not the least. There is a Gilbertian sense of topsy-turvydom in some of its relations, very delightful to the humorously-minded, and the idea of a ranker with a big rent-roll is something wherewith to cheer a dull day. The arithmetically inclined will tell you of one hut she knows where the joint incomes of the occupants approach a fabulous sum. And one puts up with the snippet-like piece of information (although it savours, perhaps, just a little too much of Mammon) for the sake of the patriotism that has made it possible and the example it has set. More simple and genially amusing is that authentic case of a man billeted by happy chance upon his own wife, who draws his billet-money with double gratitude to a Government that all unwitting has given her back her man until such times as duty shall call him abroad. With Juliet she says, "It is an honour that I dreamed not of" in the first ruthless days of mobilization. The khaki-man is paramount. The civilian who remains a civilian for satisfactory reasons knows that he must take the lower room, and he yields with good grace, if with a little grudge at Fate which has denied him the enviable lot of the soldier. Enviable, that is, not for the mere enfranchisemant to beauty's smiles, but because of its deeper meaning in the present contest. For the professional element in soldiering matters little now. Khaki has become the outward and visible symbol of the patriot volunteer, who has seen a clear duty and is doing it. It is the badge of a great conviction, and of the courage of that conviction. And it suits the soldier so lately a citizen, with a peculiar graciousness. There is in khaki no suggestion of the martial popinjay. It is the garb of a sober and business-like endeavour, well according with all that is best in the British character. Possibly it was that dash of the popinjay in the old ceremonial uniform which made our officers so shy of their gaudier clothes, so modestly fond of mufti. But khaki does not make a man feel that he "looks a fool in these togs."

Drab as it is, the inherent and becoming manliness of khaki prevails. Our fair Allies across the Channel looked for an Expeditionary Force ablaze in traditional scarlet, and for a moment they were disappointed. Only for a moment. The man Thomas Atkins justified his garb and his garb justified him. Jeannette, were she questioned to-day, would say she prefers him as he is, in quite campaigning kit. She treasures his bronze badges as fervently as if they had been glistening nickel, or even silver. And here at home it is the same. Watch the returned on short leave in any public place, fashionable or unfashionable, and see how the women's eyes brighten and their manner radiates worship as they fete their warrior. For them he is no dull figure. Yet, essentially, they bow still before bright colour as of old, for their soldier in khaki wears for them the red badge of courage.

THE BLOODY TOWER.

TRADITIONS OF FAMOUS PRISONERS.

On Monday March 29, the Bloody Tower of the Tower of London was thrown open to the public, who were admitted at a charge of 6d. a head. This charge has been wisely imposed, for the Bloody Tower is so small and its stairs are so steep narrow that anything like a crowd might lead to great discomfort, says "The Times."

The Bloody Tower rises adjacent to the Wakefield Tower (where the Crown Jewels are kept) at the south-east corner of the Ballium, or inner rampart, and immediately above the archway that leads from the Traitors' Gate to Tower Green—that archway under which, for hundreds of years, every State prisoner must pass. The present tower dates from the reign of Edward III.; and now that the Office of Works has put it in order (it was much restored in 1899-1900) the 13th century architecture and the restorations made in the time of Henry VIII, are clearly to be studied. Till recently the tower was occupied by a resident warder; but we suspect that the visitor, whatever stories he may hear, will not be told the authentic tale of the resident warder who in the not very remote past came home in the violent stage of hilarity and chopped many of the carved inscriptions to fragments with an axe.

AN ANCIENT GUARD-ROOM.

Entering from Tower-Green, the visitor will see on his right-hand the huge old windlass and the portcullis, still practicable, which it let down on the roadway from the Traitors' Gate and the river bank. There was formerly another portcullis on the opposite side of the tower; but this has disappeared. Facing the windlass is a wooden partition of more recent date, and a door in this admits to a large room running right up to the roof. This room, which was evidently a guard-room, is lighted by modern windows. It still shows the ancient stone oven in the fireplace, the old 4in. tiles in the floor, and the huge and massive walls. There are several inscriptions on these walls in spite of the bibulous warder and his axe. Some have already been transcribed, numbered, and covered with protective sheets of glass; others have been discovered quite recently.

In one corner of this large room is a low and narrow arch. On the left of it is a small, dark closet, which has been judged to have been either another outlet on to the rampart, or possibly the site of a circular staircase descending to the level of the river bank. On the right the narrow and steep stairs already referred to lead up to another way on to the ramparts, and from the door at the end runs what is known as Raleigh's Walk, the promenade where Raleigh used to show himself to the crowds who assembled to see him from the river or the bank, until, as tradition says, the Lieutenant, Sir William Waad, shut him off with a brick wall.

THE MURDER OF THE PRINCES.

But the public will be in no hurry to get to Raleigh's Walk, for on the way a turn in the stairs will lead them to the only remaining piece of first-storey floor—the small chamber in which long tradition maintains that the young sons of Edward IV. were murdered by Tyrrel and his minions at the instance of King Richard III. From the tradition of this deed, perhaps, came the name of the Bloody Tower, which is found first in 1597 or 1598. By the time of Charles II., in whose reign the mones of two boys, found at the foot of the White Tower(were buried in Westminster Abbey, the tradition had become crystallized. Very probably it was in this Bloody Tower that the princes were murdered; but quite certainly it was not in this little room; for according to the best expert opinion, there was no upper floor in the tower till the end of the reign of Elizabeth or the early years of James I.

In all this matter of the prisoners in the Tower, indeed, there is very little evidence to a great deal of tradition. The Bloody Tower is peculiarly rich in the tradition of eminent prisoners. Of Raleigh we have spoken; it was not in the Bloody Tower but in the neighbouring Summer-House that he wrote his books and concocted his cordial; but in the Bloody Tower he lived with his wife, who, some have said, gave birth here to a son. Cranmer was imprisoned here, as were Latimer and Ridley also for a time. Here Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland, shot himself. Here Sir Thomas Overbury died of poison; here lay Felton, the murderer of Buckingham. Here came Buckingham's great enemy, Sir John Eliot, in the first year of the reign of Charles I., and two years later he was here again with Denzil Holles and seven other members of Parliament. Eliot wrote here his "Monarchy of Man," and died here in 1632.

Here Laud lay in prison, while Prynne, his former victim, came and rifled his papers; and from a window of this tower he blessed Strafford on his way to execution.

Here, in 1652, Edward Somerset, Marquess of Worcester, watching a boiling kettle, foresaw the steam-engine. Here Judge Jeffreys, committed to prison the day after the flight of his master, James II., died in 1688 of drink, said his enemies, and of remorse; and here, in the same year, lay the seven Bishops. The last eminent prisoner in the Bloody Tower was Thistlewood, of the Cato-street Conspiracy, in 1820.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

PHEW! ISN'T IT HOT.

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL COOL AND COMFORTABLE DURING APRIL AND MAY

lay in a stock of our India Gauze Underwear. Buying as we do for over forty branches in the East we are enabled to get the utmost possible value for our money and our three standard qualities listed here represent

THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE VALUE FOR MONEY.

Quality A.
India Gauze Vests.
Chest: 32 34 36 39 ins.
Price. Rs. 9-12 10-12 11-12 13-12 per doz.
Chest: 42 44 46 48 ins.
Price. Rs. 14-12 15-12 16-12 17-12 per doz.

Quality B.
India Gauze Vests.
Chest. 32 34 36 39 ins.
Price. Rs. 13-8 14-8 15-8 17-8 per doz.
Chest: 42 44 46 48 ins.
Price. Rs. 18-8 20-8 21-8 22-8 per doz.

THE TIP-TOPPER.

IT'S A MARVEL HOW WE DO IT BUT WE DO

Quality C.
India Gauze Vests.
Chest: 32 34 36 39 ins.
Price. Rs. 16-8 17-8 18-8 20-8 per doz.
Chest: 42 44 46 48 ins.
Price, Rs. 22-8 24-8 28-8 28-8 per doz.

Quality 223.
India Gauze Frox.
Chest: 32 34 36 39 ins.
Price. Rs. 11-12 13-12 14-12 16-12 per doz.
Chest: 42 44 46 48 ins.
Price. Rs. 17-12 18-12 19-12 20-12 per doz.

PANTS, DRAWERS OR KNICKER DRAWERS	All lengths at the same price and will match the above.	Chest: 30 32 34 36 39 42 44 46 48 inches. Price: Rs. 2-0 2-2, 2-4 2-8, 2-12, 2-14, 3, 3-2, 3-4.

SHOW DAYS—EVERY DAY

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.

The Arcade, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES

AND

WATCHES for

EVERYDAY WEAR

WRIST

OR

POCKET

OF UNAPPROACHABLE QUALITY

ARE

ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

THE JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SPLENDID SERVICE IN WAR TIME.

Peace-time or any other time is the record of Dunlop Grooved tyres. Made of the finest rubber, by skilled British labour, they are built for service.

The design of the tread reduces the rolling friction to a minimum; this means smooth running.

The thickness of the tread at its vital points ensures strength and safety, whilst the exactness of Dunlop sizes ensures perfect fitting and eliminates undue wear on the inner tube and consequent bursts. The increased mileage and comfort pay for fitting.

DUNLOP

GROOVED TYRES.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ltd.,

Founders throughout the world of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

(REGISTERED OFFICES:—150 and 152, Clerkenwell Road, LONDON, E. C.)

3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DEPOTS:

3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. 14, Baillie Street, COLOMBO. Kashmere Gate, DELHI. 188c, Mount Road, MADRAS.

BY APPOINTMENT
Motor Tyre Manufacturers
TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

DUNLOP SOLID TYRES FOR HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

Use . . . . . .
"The Amulet"
Glare Protector,
(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)
For Cool Clear Vision.
With neutral tinted Lenses,
PRICE

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
" Raysophyll " " " " Rs. 15.

Saves a host of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras & Rangoon.

Head Offices:—
19, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 8 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	6 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above case oil prices.

Goorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE MANAGER.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE'S SPECIALITIES

FRENCH COFFEE

	Per tin.	Per doz.
1-lb. tins	Rs. 0-12	Rs. 8-8
½ " "	" 0-8	" 4-8
¼ " "	" 0-4	" 2-8

"MOCHA" COFFEE

1-lb. tins	Rs. 1-2	Rs. 12-0
½ " "	" 0-10	" 6-8

TEAS

	Per tin.	Per doz
No. 1 1-lb. tins	Rs. 1-2	Rs. 11-0
No. 2 " "	" 1-0	" 9-0
No. 3 " "	" 0-12	" 8-0

Prices subject to Market fluctuations.

COFFEE Roasted by Gas and Ground by Electricity.

KILN DRIED FLOUR

in 7-lb. Air-Tight Tins — *Packing charges Extra.*

Price Rs. 1-2 each. Rs. 12 per dozen.

BREAD Made Twice a day, by the only Steam-Bakery in Bombay.

ARMY & NAVY CONTRACTORS. **PEARSE & Co.** BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LEACH & WEBORNY.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

A. SYDNEY SMITH.

The Treatment of

MALARIA

By

ESANOFELE

Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

RETAIL AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: B. G. GORIO & Co., Wallace Street Fort, Bomba

Proprietors: FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.

Beware of spurious imitations.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING CO.

Who also Glaze by Machinery.

CALENDAR 1915 CALENDAR

[Nicely] Designed & Printed in Colours

WITH THE PICTURE OF

King Emperor George V.

BRITANNIA BLESSING

Indian Troops going to the War.

And a date sheet for each month by V. P.

PRICE 2 Annas each or 4 Annas
2 Calendars 6 Annas by V. P.
or free to Buyers of 6 Bottles of

AMRUTANJAN.

Best Indian Pain Balm

Price 8 Annas per Bottle.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

7 THUMBU CHETTY STREET MADRAS

GLUTEN BREAD

FOR THE ALIMENTARY REGIMEN OF THE DIABETES,
PER DOZEN Rs. 3-12.

FRESH MESSINA LEMONS

As. 12 PER DOZEN

S. PELLEGRINO MINERAL WATER

As. 8 PER BOTTLE.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

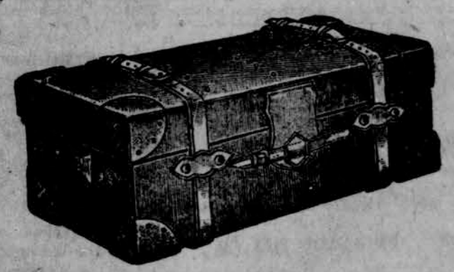
62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SOLID LEATHER GOODS

Fresh stock of travelling Goods, leather and workmanship guaranteed.

TAN OVERLAND TRUNKS

Handsewn throughout on steel frame, steel ribs on the inside of the lid. Superior Lever lock, extra strong and massive alround straps, leather battens, leather protected corners and metal clamped leather handles.



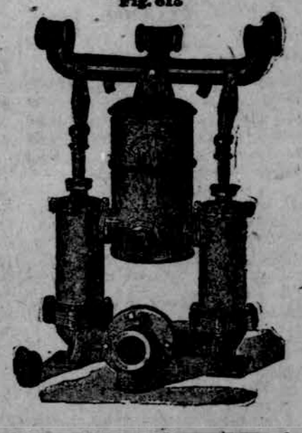
SUTOR & Co.,

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory,
18-20—ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Pumps, to be worked by hand or power for shallow or deep well pumping of different sizes and construction, with glass or brass valve seats (which never rust and last longer) can be had immediately.

Steam Pumping Plants for large supply of water, Agricultural Implements, Oil Engines, Machinery, Tools and Sanitary goods stocked for prompt delivery.

Fig. 615



CLUBWALLA & Co., LTD.,
17, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

Printed and Published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.